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## The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Washington Saves Debtors
Nanking President Resigns
Britain Bows in St. Paul's
Bruening Wins Strong Backing
Gandhi Promises Big Boycott
Spain Has Cabinet Troubles

THE Hoover moratorium holds—by official declaration, Congress fails to approve the arrangement by Dec. 15 and the Administration protects the debtor nations by declaring through Secretary of State Stimson that none will be adjudged in default for not paying the moneys due on that date. The amounts total about $125,000,000. Democratic leaders in the House and Senate are aroused by the Administration's action, but the latter maintains that it has the power and the duty so to act. This saves friendly European nations from the possibility of a technical charge—that they are guilty of financial dishonor.

¶ Marshal Chiang Kai-shek resigns as Chinese President at Nanking. Other resignations in his Government are to come. These are the result of conferences with the Canton leaders in Shanghai. Expected is a coalition of the two governments for a definite purpose—a China that may be able to cope with its problems.

¶ St. Paul's Cathedral, London, witnesses one of the most solemn events in its long history. Prime Minister MacDonald heads Government officials and a throng at a prayer service for the success of the forthcoming World Disarmament Conference. The Archbishop of Capterbury declares in his sermon that civilization approaches a crisis, but that an eager confidence inspires mankind. It sees the possibility of its highest hope coming true—that the nations will put aside the armaments that lead inevitably to war and find healing and peace.

¶ Germany's powerful Social Democrats decide to back Chancellor Bruening as the last dam against Fascism. They give him freedom to enforce his emergency decree cutting wages and prices by frustrating the Fascists and Communists in a bold effort to convene the Reichstag and overthrow him. They regard him as in a momentous struggle to keep Germany's head above the economic flood. The Social Democrats see wage-earners being deprived temporarily and their party as suffering by their decision. But both can pay the Spartan price—to avoid a Fascist Germany.

¶ Mahatma Gandhi tells a Rome newspaper he goes home to lead a country-wide struggle against Great Britain. What he calls "full passive resistance" includes non-payment of taxes, isolation of British authorities, policies and institutions and the boycotting of all British goods. Indian women are, for the first time, to play a leading part. The declaration is an indictment of the late London Round Table. Mr. Gandhi would force full Indian freedom from the British Government by crippling Britain in two ways—by substantial reduction of its industry and fresh depreciations of the pound.

¶ Spain experiences the difficulties of a free republic. Its first Cabinet under the new Constitution is upset while being formed. Señor Azana, asked by President Zamora to form a Government, picks Jaime Carner, Catalan economist, as Minister of Finance. Immediately Señor Lerroux, picked for Foreign Minister, refuses to coöperate because Señor Carner is unacceptable to the Radical group. Progressives and Federals join the Radicals, a crisis is precipitated. Spain will get a Cabinet, but—it may have neither Señor Carner holding the treasure box nor Señor Azana at the helm.

¶ The Basel reparations committee sees Germany complete its case. The Reich has shown that German indebtedness to foreign private creditors reaches three billions, that the national budget has a mounting deficit, that a favorable trade balance cannot continue, that the Reichsbank gold reserve is being depleted and the railroads losing instead of earning money. The committee's report may not propose reparations cuts as drastic as expected. There's a sudden reason—Congress's opposition to drastic cuts in the debts owed the United States.

¶ Rockville Center, N. Y., finds a way to save the old home for scores of hard-pressed citizens. The owners couldn't pay interest charges and taxes—faced foreclosure. The worthy ones were told a local bank would loan them the modest sums they required—without security. They borrowed, fixed up things and the sun shines once more. The magic lies in a bright idea that came to a more fortunate citizen. He got 100 men to put $100 each into a fund. They gave the banker the wink. They slipped in cash security for every one of those loans—they were backing good character. Nobody will lose anything—character borrowers don't default. The committee neglected one thing; they didn't copyright their bright idea. So—other communities can go right ahead and use it too.

## Hindenburg to Talk On Air New Year's

*By Radio from Monitor Bureau*

Berlin, Dec. 15

PRESIDENT VON HINDENBURG intends to speak over the radio to the German and other peoples on New Year's Eve, it is announced today.

He will be the only political speaker during a truce proclaimed by the Government before and after Christmas, during which all political speeches, proclamations and demonstrations have been forbidden.

## British Hope To Avoid Toll Of Inflation

### Cases of Pound and Franc Offer Numerous Points of Dissimilarity

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS—Many who remember the course taken by France a few years ago to arrive at a sound currency argue that Great Britain is now taking similar steps and should therefore arrive at a similar result. There are, however, many points of dissimilarity, and therefore the argument is by no means convincing.

Undoubtedly one of the reasons for the present stability of French money—though that stability may, in certain circumstances, again be severely tested—is the fact that the franc fell suddenly in 1925. This appears a paradoxical statement; but it can be explained simply. The franc fell because of the excessive burden of internal debts. But, having fallen, the internal debts were to a considerable extent reduced.

**Internal Debts Paid in Francs**

The franc was worth nominally 25 to the pound. The receipts and the expenditure of the country were reckoned on that basis. When the franc plunged downward, there was a moment when nearly 250 francs were required to purchase a pound. Finally, after many fluctuations, the franc was stabilized (in round figures) at 125 to the pound. This means that the franc lost four-fifths of its former value. The country readjusted itself on the basis of the new franc.

In due course wages and prices were multiplied by five, and the trade of the country continued as before. But the obligations of the state, which had been made in francs, were not multiplied by five. The designation of the currency was not changed. Internal debts could still be paid in francs, though those francs represented only one-fifth of their former value.

The state, which adjusted its taxation to the new levels of wages and prices, was thus as well off from the point of view of revenue, but as it was paying its internal debts with depreciated francs, it was much better off from the point of view of liabilities incurred in the past. The state benefited at the expense of the holder of French bonds and franc deposits.

There are those who consider that Great Britan stands to gain in a similar way by the depreciation of the pound. In England, too, the internal debts have become an almost impossible burden; and if they could be paid in depreciated pounds, while prices, wages, and taxation were increased, then England, too, would, at the expense of its bondholders, get rid of a percentage of its liabilities incurred in the past.

**Hope to Avoid Inflation**

Obviously its budget would be easier to balance, and a properly balanced budget, as France discovered, is an absolute essential of confidence, and therefore of stability.

But, on the other hand, the British authorities do not want to multiply existing wages, prices, and taxation by any coefficient to bring them up to their former level. They are anxious to keep them to the same nominal level, even though the pound is worth less on the money markets of the world.

If they should succeed in doing this—which is unlikely, for eventually they will be goverend by the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

## AZANA CABINET IN SPAIN FACES RADICAL ATTACK

### Refusal to Coöperate in Forming Government Surprises Madrid

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID, Dec. 15—Decision of the Lerroux Radical group not to cooperate with Señor Manuel Azana, announced today, wrecked the hopes of re-forming the Azana Cabinet, which resigned yesterday. It is thought the Premier may have to abandon his attempt to form a government.

The Radical group of 90 deputies has been joined by the so-called Progressive and Federal groups, which altogether increases the number to 140. It is believed the Nationalist Catholics of Basque and Navarre may also join the Radicals.

Against this group, controlling almost 182 votes, are 284 deputies belonging to the Socialist, Radical Socialist, and Catalan groups.

The news of the crisis came as a great surprise. President Zamora, as expected, had asked Señor Azana to form the first constitutional cabinet to supplant the provisional government which formally resigned when the Constitution came into force.

An hour and a half before the names were being announced last night, Señor Alejandro Lerroux, Foreign Minister, caused a political crisis by refusing to collaborate on the grounds that radical party leaders objected to the nomination of the Catalan economist, Señor Jaime Carner, as Finance Minister.

Previous to this, the Ministers had decided to insist that their formal resignations which the President accepted Saturday be definitely accepted.

Following their leader the Radicals voted they must "reflect" on Señor Carner's appointment and on the list of complementary laws to be voted on by the present Cortes which was issued by Señor Azana and proclaimed last night.

These laws include the budget, farm reform, Catalan charter, reform of religious institutions, formation of a constitutional tribunal, public order, and reorganization of local provincial administrations. It is believed it would be impossible for Señor Lerroux to succeed Señor Azana if the latter abandons his effort to form a government. The Socialists have declined to collaborate, although they are satisfied to have Señor Lerroux remain as Foreign Minister.

## Gandhi Forecasts Renewed Boycott Against British

*By Radio from Monitor Bureau*

ROME, Dec. 15—A new campaign of civil disobedience was foreshadowed by Mahatma Gandhi in an interview given to the editor of the Giornale d'Italia before his departure from Rome.

The Round-Table Conference, Mr. Gandhi declared, "Marked a definite rupture of relations between the Indian nation and the British Government. It had, however, the merit of making quite clear to the British authorities the spirit of the Indian nation and its leaders as well as the true intention of England. I return to India in order to recommence the struggle against England which will take the form of full passive resistance.

"We shall not pay taxes; we shall not work for England in any way. We shall isolate completely British authorities, their policy, their institutions, and we shall boycott all English goods. In this campaign Indian women will play a leading part. England will be hit very seriously by this new campaign of passive resistance.

"India has always been a most important export market for Britain. Boycott of British goods will now prove a powerful means of rendering more acute the British crisis, which is already difficult, owing to the devaluation of currency and unemployment. Closing of the Indian market to all British products will signify substantially a reduction in British industrial activities, increased unemployment and fresh depreciation of sterling."

## Plight of German Railways Placed Before Basel Delegates

### Committee Starts Draft of Report on Ability to Pay Reparations—Support for Reduction Curbed by Debt Attitude of American Congress

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
*Staff Correspondent*
*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

BASEL, Switz., Dec. 15—Completing its survey of Germany's economic position with an analysis today of the state railways which are supposed to contribute largely to revenues for reparations payment, the Basel committee passed to the next stage of its work—drafting of its report.

Germany's case is now complete. The Reich"s delegates have established:

First, that German indebtedness to foreign private creditors has increased to almost $3,000,000,000.

Second, that the German budget shows a mounting deficit which can only be met by measures which sap the nation's economic vitality.

Third, that the favorable foreign trade balance cannot continue.

Fourth, that the Reichsbank is skating close to the narrow edge of disaster with its gold reserves scanty and its credit increasingly jeopardized.

Fifth, that the state railways, far from furnishing revenue to pay reparations, need immediate assistance such as was furnished by diverting a portion of the money saved from the Hoover moratorium to their account.

Whatever hope the Basel committee may have had for making drastic recommendation for reparations cuts has now been severely curbed by what is apparently the attitude of the American Congress upon President Hoover's proposal to renew the debt-funding commission and the general question of reduction in interallied indebtedness.

Bankers here feel with the French that if reparations are to be reduced, some compensatory reduction in debts should take place. But with American political opinion apparently crystallizing against reduction in particular debts, even in the British debt, bankers here do not feel like recommending a reparations cut which would have no chance of acceptance by the European creditors of Germany if unmatched by Washington reductions.

This is one more reason for the committee to keep its actual recommendations to modest but constructive dimensions, although in comments which accompany the recomtive dimensions.

## FRANCE TO MEET LOSSES OF BANK DUE TO STERLING

### Decline of $100,000,000 in Value of Securities to Be Covered

*By Radio from Monitor Bureau*

PARIS, Dec. 15—The $100,000,000 loss incurred by the Bank of France as the result of the depreciation of British sterling will be covered by the Treasury and the sinking fund, in accordance with a Government project approved by the Chamber of Deputies today by a vote of 321 to 269.

The Prime Minister, M. Pierre Laval, intervening in the debate to oppose sending the Government's project back to committee, called for a vote of confidence and obtained a majority of 33 votes.

The Government thus adds the Bank of France to the long list of institutions and countries to whose aid it has recently come, a list which includes several central and eastern European states, several large French banks, agricultural credit establishments, railroads and steamship lines. The total of these emergency relief measures is approximately $3,500,000,000.

Pound sterling investments on which the Bank of France sustained losses were not recently acquired. Most of them date from 1926 to 1928. The bank refrained from disposing of many of these securities at the Government's request, partly as the result of a policy of cooperation with the British Treasury and the Bank of England, and partly through the desire to prevent even further accumulation of gold in France.

The Government's position, as repeatedly expressed by M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, Minister of Finance, and others is that since the Bank of France incurred losses through cooperation with the Government, it is only just that the state should assume at least a part of the bank's losses resulting therefrom.

Desire to collaborate with Great Britain which has been apparent in financial transactions of recent months is also evident in the negotiations now proceeding concerning trade between the two countries.

Conversations here between Lord Tyrrell, British Ambassador, and members of the Government are proceeding in an atmosphere of conciliation and an early agreement satisfactory to both parties is anticipated.

## French Business Envoys Pay Visit to Germany

*By Radio from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, Dec. 15—At a time when attention is riveted on Franco-German divergence of opinion in reparations matters and relations between Berlin and Paris on this account appear strained, German and French business leaders met quietly here today to discuss the possibilities of closer Franco-German economic coöperation.

The meeting is part of the work of the Franco-German Economic Commission inaugurated during the visit of the French Premier, M. Pierre Laval, to Berlin some months ago. The commission and subcommittees are to meet alternately in Berlin and Paris and the chairmen will be French and German. The first session was held at Paris.

Now about 30 French business men have come Berlin to attend the session of the commission's first subcommittee. Its two sections deal with improvement of the Franco-German commercial treaty and with the possibility of organizing Franco-German cartels. The meeting is expected to last about four days. The French delegates are invited to meet the Chancellor today.

## AUSTRALIAN GETS POST

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Prof. Leslie G. Melville has resigned the chair of economics at the Adelaide University to become permanent adviser in economics to the Commonwealth Bank Board. He had already been lent for a year by the university authorities to the bank board.

## TWO BIG TRENDS IN TRADE DROP FOUND WANING

### Wholesale Price Decline and Credit Shrinkage Near End, Ayres Says

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 15 (AP)—In the opinion of Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, and nationally recognized business analyst, the two main forces which caused the country's trade recession have reached the end of their ropes.

Making his annual address today before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Colonel Ayres said that these two great forces were the collapse of wholesale prices and the contraction of credit under pressure of the banks.

After two years of economic strain, Colonel Ayres found that the American dollar, the Federal Reserve and the American banking system "have weathered the storm triumphantly."

Credit contraction may now be expected to exercise a waning influence, the economist said. He added that "it is not to be expected that credit expansion will develop promptly, merely because the climax of fears has passed." However, he pointed out, under the new situation, credit expansion again is possible instead of impossible.

As to the present prices of commodities, Colonel Ayres said that if their levels remain for a considerable time, "we shall have to accept much of the shrinkage in land values as being relatively permanent." In addition, he said, lower levels would have to be accepted for rentals, wages, taxes, and for public, corporation and private expenditures.

For 1932, the economist predicted smaller gold exports, less money in circulation, fewer bank failures, but more commercial failures, smaller dividends, a lower cost of living, and lower earnings for industrial and railroad employees.

The chief business policy recommended by Colonel Ayres for 1932 called for balanced budgets. "Income should be coaxed up and outgo should be pared down," he said.

## Schneider Race Successor Planned

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Curtiss Marine Trophy, heretofore the prize in navy and marine corps seaplane races, will be offered in international high-speed seaplane competition.

In making the decision public today, the National Aeronautic Association said a minimum of $5000 in prize money would accompany the trophy. There was no cash prize offered with the Schneider trophy, which became the permanent possession of Great Britain last September.

The contest committee saw the possibility that the Curtiss trophy race might become the world's speed classic in place of the Schneider Cup races.

The Curtiss trophy races have been held in Washington but the place for the international races has not been selected and the time is also to be settled.

## TAX EXEMPT PLAN UPHELD BY HEBERT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—A plan by which the Federal Government would offer partial tax exemptions to firms establishing unemployment insurance was favored today by Senator Felix Hebert, chairman of the special Senate committee studying the subject.

Senator Hebert said he saw serious objections to making unemployment insurance compulsory upon industry or providing for Federal Treasury contributions to an insurance fund.

"I see no reason why the Government should not give credit for a part of the funds used in establishing unemployment reserves," he said.

## Indians Find Manhattan's Towers Tiny Measured by New Mexico's Red Cliffs

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—"How do you like New York?" a group of Indian artists from New Mexico and the Navajo country were asked as they stepped from the train which brought them to the Exposition of Indian Tribal Arts where their works are on display.

Awa Tsireh, noted Indian painter, who left his war paint and feathers at home and donned the white man's garb for his visit, answered for the group by asking a question:

"Have you ever seen Santa Fe?"

Awa and his friends, Juan Jose Montoya, Oqwa Pi, Adam Martinez, Miguel Martinez, Juan Cruz, Domicio Sanchey and Atalana Montoya, former Governor of San Ildefonso, N. M., are to do a little painting in sand which was shipped here from the Painted Desert of Arizona. They will also render native dances.

Most of the men in the group had long tightly bound hair with brightly colored ribbons in two pigtails at either side of their heads. But Juan, who appears to be the youngster of the group, has "gone collegiate."

"I like the long hair," said Juan. "But you see I went to college and they made me cut it off like a regular fellow."

Maria Martinez and Tonita Cruz, the two women of the group, were picturesque in their colorful costumes and wealth of silver and turquoise. Both are well known potters, Maria being the renowned artificer whose skill made the black San Ildefonso pottery famous.

## *Big Ship Order Adds 1000 Jobs*

CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 15 (AP)—Construction work on two of the largest freight-carrying ships in the world will be started next month at the plant of the Sun Shipbuilding Company here.

Officials, in announcing receipt of the order, explained it not only averts a cut in the working forces, planned for this week, but also necessitates the adding of about 1000 men to the pay roll.

Cost of the two vessels will be approximately $1,600,000 each. They are to be built on order of Seatrain Lines, Inc., and when finished will ply between Norfolk, New Orleans and Havana. The ships are to be completed in September, and will be delivered one week apart.

## ANTI-TAMMANY REFORM DRIVE PLANNED IN 1933

### New York Civic Organizations Take First Steps in Move

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—A concerted effort to arouse the New York City public to correct the evils in its Tammany-dominated government and educate it to a knowledge of practical remedies is to be made by the City Club, the Citizens Union and the Committee of One Thousand through the launching of an independent-reform campaign in the 1933 mayoralty election.

Confirmation of this move was given a Monitor correspondent by Mr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Citizens Union. All political and moral reform groups in the city will be invited, he said, to join in the anti-Tammany campaign. A committee of 70 will be chosen from the organizations which align themselves with the reform party.

Enrollment of anti-Tammany support is being sought with a petition reading as follows:

"To free our city from extortion, bribery and waste of the taxpayers' money, I will support a nonpartisan ticket in 1933."

The ultimate aim of the leaders of the movement, it was learned, is to establish a city manager form of government here, and it is believed that the first step toward such a change would be the election for mayor of a man of independent political affiliations and outstanding qualifications.

Two such men are already under consideration—one an internationally known industrial leader; the other a lawyer nationally known for his stand for good government in New York City. Before announcing candidates, however, Mr. Schieffelin said, the groundwork for an effective organization would have to be laid as the prime essential to the success of the reform program.

The new nonpartisan independent city government would not propose revolutionary changes in the personnel of the city's employees, Mr. Schieffelin, said, but rather to clean up corruption and establish an efficient business administration in a city that ranks first among the great business communities in the world.

## Mexican Oil Wells Yield 1,627,450,982 Barrels Since 1901

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO CITY—Mexico has produced 1,627,450,982 barrels of petroleum valued at 2,970,506,196 pesos ($1,144,536,039) since the first well was brought in in 1901, according to figures, including October, 1931, just announced by the petroleum department of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

During the first 10 months of the present year Mexico produced 28,034,153 barrels with an aggregate value of 68,134,044 pesos. During the same period the country exported 19,260,800 barrels of crude petroleum and petroleum products.

During this period 50 producing wells were brought in, 35 of them in the Isthmus region. The 50 wells had an aggregate initial daily capacity of 48,119 barrels, and have a daily producing capacity average of 962 barrels per well.

The petroleum department bulletin comments that "it is notable that while in the United States there is an oil crisis because of overproduction and low prices, scarcity and price elevation are lamented in various Latin-American countries."

## President Calls For $136,352,420

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—President Hoover yesterday asked Congress for $136,352,420 in additional appropriations for the Federal Government during the present fiscal year. The President's request was made in a special message to the House.

The chief item included $84,260,000 for Agricultural Department; $60,000,000 for advances to states under the federal aid road construction program; $20,000,000 for the public building program and $46,872,000 for military and naval compensations; for the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, $427,000; for the veterans' administration $46,872,975; for protecting interests of the United States in oil lands $39,000; for the Federal Trade Commission $20,000; for the Federal Board for Vocational Education $128,000.

The remainder would go for departmental expenses.

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OUT

CHIANG KAI-SHEK
Resigns Presidency in Nanking

## Chiang's Fall Paves Way To Chinese Unity

### Canton Faction Expected to Join Forces With Nanking Government

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI, Dec. 15—Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese President, has resigned, following a conference with the Canton leaders in Shanghai. The resignation is regarded as being a prelude to the reorganization of the Nanking Government. The next few days is likely to see important Government changes.

Delegates from the Canton leaders at present at Shanghai declare that since the President has announced his resignation, they will proceed to Nanking and a process of reorganization will be initiated.

President Chiang's position has been seriously weakened by student troubles, which have placed Nanking in an embarrassing position, as the students have virtually seized the reins of authority, which they continued to use to President Chiang's detriment.

At present 60,000 students are in the capital. More are leaving Shanghai today, and there are indications that China is on the eve of a new bloodless revolution in which the Canton leaders will displace the Nanking faction, with the assistance of the students, who have stimulated the national clamor against the manner in which Nanking has handled the Manchurian issue.

Nanking's pacific policy in the Manchurian dispute has evoked widespread student opposition, which the Nanking Government has been unable to appease at this critical juncture, owing to disunity in its own party.

Although Nanking remains silent, well-informed circles declare that President Chiang's resignation, even though it makes the Canton faction paramount in the Government, will pave the way to reorganization and the attainment of national unification.

A major condition in the Canton-Nanking peace agreement was the President's resignation, and Gen.

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

## MacDonald Attends Arms Cut Service

*By Radio from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Dec. 15—The vast aisles of St. Paul's Cathedral were crowded today by a great gathering, headed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, chief Cabinet secretaries and the Lord Mayor of London, at a solemn service of prayer for the success of the forthcoming World Disarmament Conference.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who preached, said that civilization is approaching a crisis. But an eager confidence inspires mankind, he added, that nations will put aside armaments, which inevitably lead to war, and find healing and peace. The Archbishop also asked whether the time has not come for an international conference to hasten economic recovery in which all peoples will share. Similar services are being held in other parts of Britain.

It was officially announced today that Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary for the Dominions, has been obliged to abandon his contemplated South African trip in order to attend to Cabinet work.

## CHICAGO IS FACING ITS DIREST PLIGHT

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Dec. 15—The credit of local government in Chicago is today in probably its most perilous plight. Defaults are threatened on city, county and sanitary district bonds. Relief hoped for from the special session of the Legislature called to help Chicago has not yet been forthcoming.

The hitch in the Legislature is attributed to reluctance to reform the taxing machinery here. This would mean voting powerful politicians out of their jobs. Another source of delay has been the inability of Chicago interests to unite on a single program. It is now more than six weeks since the Legislature met.

The city has $11,700,000 and the Sanitary District $1,200,000 coming due on Jan. 1 and the county $1,180,000 due a month later.

## HOUSE GROUP GETS BEHIND MORATORIUM

### Means to Let No Stone Go Unturned in Backing the President

### ASSERTS IMMEDIATE RATIFICATION VITAL

### Hoover Right to Free Nations of Default on Interest Due Today Is Challenged

By RICHARD L. STROUT
*Staff Correspondent*
*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—The financial interests of the United States and its citizens require prompt ratification of the one-year moratorium, according to Administration leaders here.

This is the stand which Administration supporters have taken in the House in defense of the measure, and this was expected to be the attitude advanced today by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, in the most complete explanation of the proposal which has yet been put forward. Mr. Mills was to appear as witness before the House Ways and Means Committee. Tomorrow he is booked to make a similar defense before the Senate Finance Committee.

**To Answer All Attacks**

Democrats in Congress have decided not to oppose the Hoover moratorium as a party policy, but every member of the party will be free to vote on the matter as he sees fit.

This was made known today following the first meeting of the Democratic policy committee, a joint committee of leading Democrats in both Senate and House responsible for the party program during this session of Congress.

Supporters of the Administration plan to let no attack on the project go unanswered in the House of Representatives, and, with that purpose in view, Representative James M. Beck (R.) of Pennsylvania, former Solicitor-General, made a spirited defense of the project when it came before the House yesterday.

A group of pro-Administration stalwarts in the House, among whom Representative Robert Luce (R.) of Massachusetts is prominent, has banded together with the purpose of giving the Administration adequate defense on every occasion in the lower house. No such Administration coöperation exists in the Senate, where the Republican leadership of Senator James E. Watson (R.) of Indiana is weak.

In a speech applauded by both sides of the House chamber, Mr. Beck emphasized that continuance of a consistent American financial policy required nonpartisan support of the President at this juncture and that recovery of prosperity in the United States will be furthered by the moratorium.

Under such spokesmen, the expectation of prompt action by the House has notably heightened, and it is now thought that it may be passed in the lower chamber by the holidays.

**Not All Smooth Sailing**

At the same time, the general question of American foreign policy came up in Congress in other ways than consideration of the moratorium. Senator Clarence C. Dill (D.) of Washington continued the attack on the proposed revival of the War Debt Funding Commission. However, Mr. Mills has previously explained that the moratorium and the Debt Funding Commission are distinct proposals which will not be joined in any way in the Administration program.

Simultaneously, Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R.) of California, one of the "irreconcilables," brought up a new subject of controversy when he demanded that the State Department produce for the Senate all the diplomatic correspondence that has passed with Japan and the League of Nations in connection with the Manchurian problem.

Unquestionably, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, will refuse to give up this correspondence as he did that after the London Naval Conference. The Johnson proposal is put down here as another stroke in the obstructionist tactics aimed against both the moratorium plan and the revival of the Debt Funding Commission.

**Think Passage Certain**

Administration leaders continue to feel that ultimate passage of the moratorium is certain, following agreement among members of both houses to enact it after a conference with President Hoover last fall.

A further iteration of Mr. Hoover's opposition to outright debt cancellation was issued by Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R.) of New York, minority floor leader, following a White House conference yesterday.

Another view of the situation, however, was taken by Representative Louis T. McFadden (R.) of Pennsylvania, minority leader of the Banking and Currency Committee, in which he challenged authority of the Chief Executive to tell foreign governments they were not in default on interest payments due today, without prior passage of the moratorium by Congress.

Mr. Beck in his address, which attracted wide attention, based his appeal for prompt nonpartisan action on the moratorium on the ground that it would aid "the world out of its present morass." It would help American business and investors just as it would help Europe, he argued.

# POLING REPORTS ADDED DRY LAW ENROLLMENTS

## Tilson Proposes Amendment for State Option in Making and Selling

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the Allied Campaigners for Prohibition, announced here today that more than 70 towns not on the original nation-wide speaking schedule have already asked for meetings and that more than 101,000 voters in the 91 cities visited have joined the organization pledged to the support of the Eighteenth Amendment.

At the present rate of enrollment Dr. Poling was confident that the organization would have a membership roll of more than 2,000,000 names to present to the national conventions as evidence of the strength of prohibition sentiment in the country.

The organization has no political intentions or affiliations, but expects to present such a record of popular approval to the nation that neither national party will adopt a wet plank in its program for the 1932 presidential campaign.

Simultaneously with this announcement from dry headquarters, Representative John Q. Tilson (R.) of Connecticut, introduced a constitutional amendment in Congress to permit state option on prohibition. It would preserve federal prohibition, but would permit states to legalize manufacture, sale and transportation within their borders exclusively. Interstate transportation would remain illegal.

Mr. Tilson proposed his amendment with a statement in which he declared that if adopted it would take prohibition out of politics and continue to prohibit the open saloon.

Though Mr. Tillson is considered a loyal supporter of President Hoover, he has always been an opponent of prohibition. He has never been a recognized spokesman for the President in other than the regular legislative business of the last House.

Mr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, executive secretary of the National Prohibition Board of Strategy, declared that "the proposed amendment, baited, as Mr. Tilson evidently thinks, with a declaration against the open saloon, is wholly unacceptable to the drys because it would nullify the intent of the Eighteenth Amendment, namely, the abolition of the beverage liquor traffic.

"Mr. Tilson proposes, roughly, the Canadian system, except that he would allow private dealing in liquor instead of having it dispensed through governmental agencies. Despite his denunciation of the saloon new channels of distribution would arise under his proposed amendment as obnoxious as the saloon.

"Moreover, a wet state next to a dry state, as might result under his scheme, would make enforcement in the dry state much more difficult than under the present national prohibition laws.

"The Tilson proposal, in short, is one of the wet offerings to abolish national prohibition. There is nothing new in it. It aims to substitute the old system of state control for the present system which the states themselves adopted after more than 100 years' trial of the license and regulation system.

"If such an amendment is submitted and adopted, which in the opinion of the organized drys will never be done, the American people would be back where they started from before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted with all the evils of the liquor traffic to meet anew."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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# Senecas Seek to End Boundary Disputes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 15—Seneca Indians on the Cattaragus and Allegany reservations have taken the initiative in asking the Federal Government to attempt to eliminate bickering between themselves and white people owning property adjoining the reservation boundaries.

In a petition sent by the Council of the Senecas to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, the Government is asked to survey the lands occupied by the Indians and to provide durable markers so that differences may be ended. Coincidently with the transmission of the petition, which was signed by Mr. Leland John, council president, Mr. Ray W. Jimerson, treasurer of the Seneca Nation, wrote to Representative James W. Mead (D.) of Buffalo, that more good will and complete understanding on the part of the whites and the Indians is needed.

The council also transmitted a request to the New York State Department of Education that preference be given to qualified Indian teachers in making appointments to reservation schools and on the board and teaching staff of the Thomas Indian School on the Seneca reservation.

## McCLOSKY TO SING IN BOSTON RECITAL

Mr. David Blair McClosky, baritone, who has appeared as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra and other organizations, will give a recital tomorrow evening in Jordan Hall with Mr. Howard Slayman as accompanist.

Mr. McClosky's program will consist of compositions by Pfitzner, Wolfe, Reger, Fesca, Endicott, Foote, Roper, Converse, Bennett, Beach and Kramer.

# WORKING WOMEN SHARE BURDENS OF MANY HOMES

## Report of Survey Made by Labor Department Covers Wage Levels

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—Of the vast group of working women, now constituting two out of every nine workers in the country, a large number are married women who must share their husbands' responsibilities, Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the women's bureau of the Department of Labor, said today in her annual report.

"Research makes it very clear that many thousands of married men are employed at wages below the level necessary for the maintenance of a family and the necessity of rising above the lowest subsistence level must be met by other resources," she declared.

Many women were reported as having heavy economic burdens in a representative study of the effects of the unemployment situation on women made by the bureau at South Bend and Mishawaka, Ind. Thirty per cent of the married women, in contrast to 17 per cent of the widows and 14 per cent of the single women were unemployed at the time of interview. Some firms had made it a policy to release married women first, then single men and women, and men with families last, it was found.

A woman was the sole wage earner in 368 families and in about 100 of these cases she had five or more persons to support, the bureau's survey revealed. Data from South Bend factories on the wages and hours of work for 2746 for a week in September, 1929, revealed the median earnings of $17.80. In September, 1930, 2483 women had a median of $13.85. The median of the hours worked had fallen from 45.1 to 39.2 for the week. About one-third of the women working had escaped lay-offs, but the other two-thirds lost an average of 6½ weeks per woman.

Fifty-three of the unemployed married women had had to take their families and go to live with relatives, and 12 widows had become dependent on their children.

# Short Selling Before Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—A resolution for congressional inquiry into short selling was introduced today by Senator Arthur Capper, (R.), of Kansas. He already had proposed to tax and regulate short sales.

The investigation would be directed by the Senate Banking Committee or a subcommittee authorized to go into all details of short sales of stocks, bonds and other securities on various exchanges.

It would investigate all short sales in 1929, 1930 and 1931 and ascertain what persons, firms, associations or corporations participated, in what amounts and the kind of securities.

## McKNIGHT IN COURT; ADMITTED TO BAIL

Edwin T. McKnight, president of the closed Medford Trust Company, arrived in Boston from Miami, Fla., yesterday and was arraigned in the Middlesex Criminal Court. He pleaded not guilty to 42 indictments charging criminal acts in conduct of the bank affairs, and was admitted to bail of $10,000. He also received a summons to appear before the Suffolk County Grand Jury Monday.

## *Luncheon, Minus Lunch, To Raise Jobless Funds*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ORLANDO, Fla. — A "lunchless luncheon" during Christmas week, to secure funds for unemployment relief, will be sponsored here by the Orlando Chamber of Commerce.

Every service and civic club in the city will cancel its regular weekly luncheon meeting and a large all-city meeting will be held, special music planned and a speaker selected.

Sandwiches will be served instead of the usual luncheon, all of which will be donated by local merchants and dairies, and the regular luncheon price will be paid by guests and proceeds turned over 100 per cent to charity.

# Banking Situation In Massachusetts Viewed as Sound

Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mr. Arthur L. Guy, State Banking Commissioner, today joined the Boston Clearing House Association in expressing confidence in the stability of the banking situation in Boston and also the State, following the closing since last night of the Federal National Bank of Boston and its five branches, and eight affiliated or associated banks.

The affiliated or associated houses closed and taken over either by the State Banking Commissioner or the Comptroller of Currency are: Brockton Trust Company; Bancroft Trust Company at Worcester; Inman Trust Company at Cambridge; Salem Trust Company, Lawrence Trust Company, Middlesex National Bank at Lowell, State National Bank at Lynn, and the Gloucester National Bank.

The Federal National Bank has not been a member of the clearing house since May, 1930. Mr. Daniel C. Mulloney, president of the closed Boston bank, last night said that with careful handling of resources depositors would receive 100 cents on the dollar. National bank examiners are now investigating affairs at the main office.

The closed Boston bank has no connection with the others except through stock ownership.

The city of Boston has less than $1,000,000 on deposit in the closed bank, Mr. Edward L. Dolan, city treasurer, states. The State announced its balance in this bank was $723,889.

Before obtaining a national bank charter, the Federal National Bank was a Massachusetts trust company. It was organized as the Federal Trust Company in February, 1899. In 1922 it absorbed the old Metropolitan Trust Company and the Back Bay National Bank and was chartered as the Federal National Bank on March 20, 1923.

## *Kansas Directory Lists Unemployed*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ABILENE, Kan., Dec. 15 — A scheme for finding work for the unemployed has been devised by the United Telephone Company with headquarters here. Names and telephone numbers of jobless men and women are compiled in a special directory, distributed to every telephone subscriber.

The names are classified according to the kind of work the men and women can do. The company pays for the printing and distribution. The Chamber of Commerce or employment bureau provides the list, revised each month.

The plan was first tried out at Manhattan early in November and worked well. It has since been adopted at Salina, Abilene, Clay Center, Beloit, Washington, Minneapolis, Downs, Frankfort and Blue Rapids.

## IMPORTS CONTINUE NEW ORLEANS RISE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15—Topping the same month of last year by a wide margin, November continued New Orleans' steady gain in imports for recent months, according to Mr. Warren Kearney, Collector of Customs.

November collections totaling $713,853.42 in the New Orleans district as compared with $680,067.93 for the same month of 1930, showed a gain of $33,785.49, Mr. Kearney pointed out. "A cheerful phase of the customs receipts is the fact that every month here since July has shown gains over the preceding 30 days' period," he said.

# CHICAGO TO GET 1932 CONVENTION OF REPUBLICANS

## National Committee Members Assert Faith in Leadership of Hoover

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—Confidence in the economic recovery of the United States under President Hoover was the keynote of addresses delivered before the opening meeting of the two-day Republican National Committee here today.

Incidentally Chicago was assured of the 1932 convention for the renomination of President Hoover by the formal withdrawal of the invitation which had been extended by Detroit.

Outside of a wartime few, if any, Chief Executives have faced such burdens as Mr. Hoover, it was declared, while his successive steps to meet each new financial, business or international difficulty have entitled him to the nonpartisan support of the whole country.

Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio, chairman of the National Committee, delivered the keynote address in what was, in effect, the opening of the presidential contest of 1932. He was seconded by Representative Ruth Pratt (R.) of New York, who presented the viewpoint of the many women who are present at the conference.

Discussion at the opening days strengthened the impression that the presidential candidate and the policies for next year's election are already picked, the candidate being Herbert Hoover, in all likelihood, and the policies, on prohibition and other matters, Mr. Hoover's policies.

"If it were not for the exigencies of partisan politics," Senator Fess asserted, "there would hardly be a man in the country not behind the President at the present time."

Mr. Fess likened the President to the captain of a storm-tossed ship, who has the confidence of the passengers, even though the vessel is rocked by economic gales and financial waves.

"In the midst of the confusion," Mr. Fess declared, "both passengers and crew are aware that on the bridge stands the pilot with a poised brain and steady hand. He is directing the ship in her course. Her speed is somewhat lowered. Her machinery is being tested, but both passengers and crew have confidence that under this leadership the ship will safely reach the port. Such is the leadership of President Hoover."

Mrs. Pratt declared that women are taking a keener interest than ever in politics. They will look back in the future, she declared, "in wonder and admiration," at what the Administration has accomplished in the past troublesome times, "and will uphold what our President has stood for in this crisis."

She declared the country has the right to know what the opponents of the President propose in place of his program, and asserted that in many cases the alternative is merely a defeatist view and an anti-Administration program. The White House, she declared, has been made the dumping ground of the malcontents' troubles.

One major program before the convention is to replenish party funds which are so low.

President Hoover was host to members of the executive committee of the National Committee at dinner at the White House last night. The dinner was informal and no speeches were made.

## TELEPHONE WORK TO TAKE $1,488,019

Spending of $1,488,019 for new construction and plant improvements in Massachusetts to meet the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company's growing demands for service was authorized today at a meeting of the executive committee. This sum represents the greater part of an appropriation for New England developments considered at the regular monthly meeting.

Other appropriations making up the total of $2,411,117 were: Rhode Island, $90,812; Maine, $458,907; New Hampshire, $337,274, and Vermont, $36,105.

# Directors Serve On Many Boards

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—Almost 46,000 individuals are listed in the 1931-32 edition of the "Directory of Directors in the City of New York," which has just been published. Of these, comparatively few are listed as the director of more than one or two corporations, but there is a small group whose names appear many times.

Of these, the name of Mr. Henry L. Doherty leads the others, for he is listed as director in 123 companies and as president of most of these. The closest runner-up is Mr. Patrick E. Crowley, formerly president of the New York Central Railroad, who is listed as director in 84 companies. A close third is Mr. Richard F. Hoyt, of the firm of Hayden, Stone & Co., who is director in 81 companies.

Others who are directors in a large number of companies are Mr. Mathew C. Brush, 62; Mr. Leonor F. Loree, 52; Mr. Percy A. Rockefeller, 52; Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, 47; Mr. Matthew S. Sloan, 42; Mr. Harold S. Vanderbilt, 40; Mr. Sidney Z. Mitchell, 37; Mr. Percy H. Johnston, 31; Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, 28; Mr. Arthur Lehman, 25; Mr. Carton Newcomb, 23; Mr. George W. Davison, 22; Mr. Joseph P. Day, 21; Mr. Paul M. Warburg, 17; Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, 17; Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, 15; Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, 14; Mr. Robert Walton Goelet, 13; Mr. Harvey D. Gibson, 9; Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., 8, and Mr. Cornelius V. Whitney, 8.

## SCOTS OFFER COURSE IN WINDOW DRESSING

EDINBURGH—A new School of Salesmanship recently opened as a part of the Bellevue Technical Institute, at a cost of £20,000, has a special feature in the form of an arcade devoted to window dressing.

This is arranged in the form of five shops with 25 windows of different design and size upon which students may practice this most important branch of their craft. Inside the shops, lessons in practical salesmanship are carried on.

Do You Know

How to make your Christmas shopping easier? Use the telephone whenever possible for making purchases. Certain things may just as well be ordered by telephone as in person. For instance: packaged goods, standard trade-marked merchandise, foodstuffs, books, linens, and many other similar articles.

Make out a list some morning, sit down at the telephone, and save yourself at least one day of Christmas shopping crowds.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Lv. Boston | 4:00 P.M. | 8:00 P.M. | 4:00 P.M. |
| Lv. Providence | 5:05 P.M. | 9:08 P.M. | 5:05 P.M. |
| Lv. New London | 6:40 P.M. | 10:47 P.M. | 6:40 P.M. |
| Lv. Springfield | c5:30 P.M. | c8:10 P.M. | c5:30 P.M. |
| Lv. Hartford | c6:16 P.M. | c9:00 P.M. | c6:16 P.M. |
| Lv. New Haven | 7:50 P.M. | 12:05 A.M. | 7:50 P.M. |
| Lv. Bridgeport | 8:15 P.M. | 12:32 A.M. | 8:15 P.M. |
| Due Jacksonville | 8:45 P.M. | 6:20 A.M. | 9:30 P.M. |
| Due St. Petersburg | 7:30 A.M. | 2:10 P.M. | 8:00 A.M. |
| Due Tampa | 6:15 A.M. | 12:10 P.M. | 5:30 A.M. |
| Due Sarasota | 8:30 A.M. | 5:20 P.M. | 8:20 A.M. |
| Due Miami | 6:30 A.M. | 4:20 P.M. | 8:00 A.M. |
| Lv. Miami Pan-Am. Airways, Inc. | 8:00 A.M. | Clyde SS a5:00 P.M. | Clyde SS a5:00 P.M. |
| Due Havana | 10:15 A.M. | 8:00 A.M. | 8:00 A.M. |
| Due Key West | 12:20 P.M. | | |
| Lv. Key West P. & O. SS | b12:50 P.M. | | |
| Due Havana | b6:50 P.M. | | |

a—Tues., Thurs. and Sat., Jan. 2 to Jan. 30, inclusive; daily Jan. 31 to March 17, inclusive; Sat., March 19, Tues., March 22, and Thursday, March 24

b—Daily except Sunday and Wednesday until about January 4, then daily

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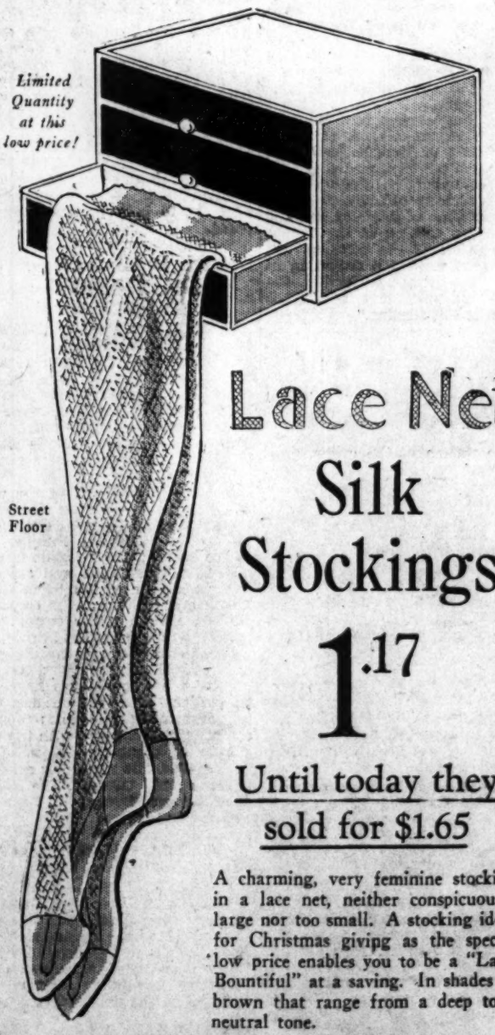

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Let your gifts this Christmas be of an enduring quality. Stowell's offers you lasting gifts at exceptional values.

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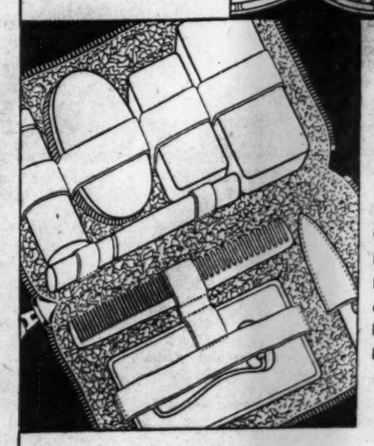

Imported China cake set of 9 pieces. An unusual value—$3.50

Brown leather zipper toilet case. Contains comb, hair brush, nail file, mirror and cases for tooth brush, shaving brush, razor and soap—$8.50

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# CONDITIONS IMPROVED IN MOSCOW

## People Warmly Dressed and Food Situation Reported Better

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW—This city is so different from the other large cities of the world that even a month's absence in western Europe furnishes abundant material for contrast and comparison when the Muscovite returns home.

One of the first strong impressions in Moscow is the number of people who surge up and down the streets in the central part of the city. No doubt the narrowness of the streets makes the crowds appear larger, yet it does seem that the crowded conditions in the houses find a reflection in the streets, where it is often difficult to stop for a moment without colliding with some citizen who is close on one's heels, hurrying to work with the briefcase under his arm that might well be the coat-of-arms of the Soviet state employee.

The impression of crowds is intensified when one boards a street car; indeed, the jammed condition of these conveyances and the vigorous jostling that takes place in getting off and on strike a newcomer most forcibly. After a few weeks one becomes inured to these conditions. The proletarian city fathers of Moscow have decided to build a subway, the first part of which is supposed to begin operation in 1933. In the meantime the policy of the Muscovite is to wait hopefully and push hard.

The crowds that move up and down the Petrovka, the Kuznetzky Most, the Arbat and other main streets of Moscow give the impression of being shoddily but warmly dressed. Suits and overcoats are of Soviet make in the majority of cases, but the Soviet clothing industry can scarcely be said to have fulfilled the national ideal of "overtaking and outstripping the leading capitalist countries." A hat is a rarity, an ordinary cap or the black cone-shaped astrakhan cap being the rule as regards headgear. But, while the shoddiness of the clothing and the dinginess of the older buildings are striking after the West, people seem to have enough wraps and goloshes to protect them against the damp, chilly Russian autumn, at least while they are in motion in the streets.

**Heating a Problem**

The heating of houses and offices is a more difficult problem, not because less fuel has been produced than last year—the contrary is the case—but because several hundred new factories are insatiable in their demands for coal, wood, oil, and other kinds of available fuel.

Moscow nights are dimly illuminated and somehow correspond to the gray, bleak, hard-working atmosphere of the Soviet capital. Electrical power is one of the many things of which there is a shortage, and there is no vivid nocturnal glitter about fashionable restaurants and theaters. Fashionable restaurants, indeed, can scarcely be said to exist, but there is no lack of concerts and theatrical entertainment, as one can see from the billboard announcements.

The outer aspect of Moscow today is changing rapidly and visibly. The most spectacular alterations perhaps are the demolition of the large Cathedral of the Savior, which has already been stripped of the golden tops of its domes, although the white walls remain, and the razing of the picturesque arch that formerly marked one entrance to the Red Square.

But all over the city works of demolition and construction are being vigorously pushed. A few years ago a foreign visitor remarked that a city which had experienced such a huge social upheaval should seem externally so little changed by comparison with pre-war times. This observation would no longer hold good. The sky line and the appearance of Moscow are definitely changing. It is significant and symbolic that next year the main landmark of the Soviet capital will be not the cathedral, but the huge government office building, which has been erected on the other side of the river, together with the Palace of Soviets, when that edifice has been built on the present site of the cathedral.

**More Food Available**

Talk in Moscow during the last two or three years has been apt to revolve around the question of food supply. At first the situation here seems to have eased rather than otherwise during the writer's absence. There seem to be more canned goods and other edibles in shop windows, although Moscow's display in this respect would still compare very unfavorably with that of any large European capital.

Everything in Russia today is apt to be referred to as a "front"; and on the lemon and apple fronts there has been improvement. Two months ago these fruits were unobtainable at any price. Today they are freely sold in shops and on the streets, although the prevalent price of a ruble (nominally 50 cents) for a lemon is calculated to discourage luxurious overindulgence.

On the other hand there seems to have been some kind of a breach on the potato front; and these homely but useful vegetables are harder to get now than was the case some time ago. On the whole the optimists with whom one talks in Moscow insist that the supply of food and manufactured goods is improving, while even the pessimists do not claim that it is growing worse. Slight improvement after stabilization on a very low level might be an impartial judgment on the situation.

The atmosphere of strain that has prevailed in the Soviet capital since the inauguration of the Five-Year Plan has been at least slightly relaxed. This is not to suggest that life in Russia is physically easy or that Moscow living conditions could be suddenly duplicated in Paris or London without provoking explosive consequences. But the Russian's standard of comparison is not the state of other countries, about which his newspapers, of course, give him only the most discouraging information, but the state of the Soviet Union in recent years. Measured by this standard, there has been a perceptible loosening of the tension.

Two years ago everyone felt the growing pinch of the rationing system that was extending from one article to another; a year ago deprivations were great and the educated classes were under the shadow of the hunt for alleged saboteurs, and found especially many victims among engineers and agronomes. Today, at least for the time being, there is more sense of security and less visible incitement to class hatred.

When one further takes into account the economic depression in many European countries, with its accompanying social unrest, one comes to the conclusion, paradoxical as it may sound, that Moscow today is one of the most stable among European large cities, one of the least likely to experience untoward or unexpected upheavals.

## RAIL GROUP FORMS TO AID NEEDY LINES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Articles of incorporation were filed today at Wilmington, Del., for the organization set up by the railroads to loan to needy lines funds collected from the freight rate increase granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The papers were filed by Mr. E. G. Buckland, president of the organization, which will be known as "The Railroad Corporation." Directors will meet in New York later in the week to elect a secretary-treasurer and complete details, so it can begin operation after all the carriers accept the plan.

## ANTI-JAPANESE ACTION URGED IN NEW YORK

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—A resolution to boycott Japanese products and urging other organizations and individuals to join in the anti-Japanese economic drive, "unless the Japanese Government immediately takes cognizance of the treaty obligations to the world and withdraws its forces of invasion from Chinese territory," was adopted by the New York branch of the League for Industrial Democracy here Saturday.

The action of the League followed a luncheon discussion, attended by 150 members and guests, at which the speakers were Dr. John Dewey, Mr. Upton Close, a student of Far Eastern affairs, and Mr. J. B. Matthews, secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

# Violin of Matches Actually Plays, But Chewing Puppy Delayed Work

*Strike Up a Tune*

VIOLIN MADE OF MATCHES

## German Woman Puts in Spare Time for Year on Unique Fiddle

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN—A full-sized violin made almost entirely of matches, yet which when played upon produces a full and melodious tone, would appear at first to be an anomaly, if not an impossibility, but the accompanying picture shows such an instrument.

It is the work of Frau Maria Jniec, of Breslau, and it took her nearly a year—at intervals—to make. She had several setbacks, the most serious of which was caused by the fondness of a puppy for chewing wood in general, but matches and match boxes in particular.

Frau Jniec, entering the room where her half-finished fiddle lay, found it a victim to her puppy's chewing propensities. There was nothing but to begin all over again.

Finally, however, the work was completed and a well-known musician who tried the instrument pronounced favorably upon it. The head, neck and bridge are of solid wood, but all the other parts are composed of matches, glued to strong paper. About 50 boxes of matches were used.

## 'REDS' ASK NITRATE FIRMS BE DISSOLVED

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 14 (By U. P.) — Communistic demonstrations against continuance of the National Nitrate Company, the $375,000,000 producing and marketing organization, in which the Government is a heavy stockholder, were held in many Chilean cities Saturday.

The participants attended a meeting called by trade union leaders and adopted a resolution asking the Government to dissolve the National Nitrate organization. A Government investigating commission last week recommended that nitrate companies in Chile, be permitted to continue operations.

## Gold Medals Won By Six Boy Scouts

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—The award of gold honor medals to six Boy Scouts for outstanding bravery in saving persons in the water was announced by Mr. Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner. Recipients of the medals were Edward Peters of Post Falls, Idaho; William Warmsley of Tuguegarao, Cagayan, P. I.; George Grammas of Stillwater, Okla.; Albert J. Klitch of North Arlington, N. J.; Alex MacFarland of Torresdale, Penna., and Robert Kositchek of Lansing, Mich.

Certificates of beroism in other instances were announced by Mr. Beard as awarded to seven Scouts. They are Bernard Richey and Richard Quattalbaum of Greenville, S. C.; Arthur Richard Thompson of Decatur, Ill.; Thomas J. Wiseman of Buffalo, N. Y.; Alexis Neel of Little Rock, Ark.; Arthur L. Conrad of Buffalo and Laird Starr of Philadelphia.

Simultaneously, Mr. Beard announced that Mr. Howard C. Gately, of Kenosha, Wis., is the recipient of the Hornaday Wild Life Medal, the gift of Dr. William T. Hornaday, emeritus director of the New York Zoological Gardens. This award is in recognition of exceptional work in wild-life protection and conservation.

**WOMEN DRIVERS SAFER**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—Figures compiled and released by the motor license division of the State Department of Revenue indicate that women drivers in North Carolina are more careful than men. Although 548 drivers were in 372 accidents, involving 83 fatalities and 496 injuries, in October, women drivers were involved in only three fatalities and in only 40 nonfatal accidents.

## Planes May Carry Sun-Ripened Fruit

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ORLANDO, Fla.—Possibilities of flying Florida vegetables north by plane, after they have been sun-ripened in the fields is seen in reports received by county agents from aviation firms that contemplate such an experiment this winter.

The plan calls for putting obselete passenger planes, that are still airworthy into service and giving work to numbers of young transport pilots, capable of handling passenger planes but who are not now employed.

Farmers not able to bring their crops directly to airports would be served by short "feeder" lines which would bring crops from remote sections transferring cargoes to larger ships at centrally located airports.

**RAILROAD PROTESTS ORDER**

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 14 (By U. P.) —The Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico Saturday requested an injunction against recent regulations of the War Department providing that all railway lines in Mexico are to grant a 50 per cent reduction in fares to relatives of military officers. The Southern Pacific contract with the Government does not include relatives of army men.

# BRUENING WINS IMPORTANT AID IN FACING CRISIS

## Social Democrats Oppose Convening of Reichstag Over Wage Decree

*By Radio from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, Dec. 15—The Social Democratic Party's decision, taken almost unanimously, not to ask that the Reichstag be convened has given the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, a breathing spell in the momentous struggle to keep Germany's economic head above the flood of the present world crisis.

The decision, announced yesterday, frustrates the desire of the Fascist, Communist and Nationalist Opposition to overthrow the Bruening Parliament.

The Social Democrats took this step in support of Dr. Bruening although the emergency decree involved a heavy wage cut and foreshadows a lowering of the people's standard of living. It is a decision which lays the party open to increased Communist competition. The latter, by promising action instead of toleration, are winning ever-growing support among dissatisfied workmen.

But when 5,000,000 unemployed swamp the labor market, there is no possibility of keeping wages up, leaders of the Social Democratic Party state in explaining yesterday's decision. They add, moreover, that giving way to emotion and anger would only strengthen the forces which are "pushing toward civil war and whose activity leads to nothing but increased unemployment and a further decline in wages."

The issue of the hour, however, is not merely wages but politics, the Social Democrats declare. Wage struggles end in decisions lasting several months, but the present political struggle may decide Germany's fate for many years. The Social Democrats feel strongly that Dr. Bruening is the last dam against Fascism.

"It speaks well for the soberness of the German working class that it is willing to endure deprivation in order to end the struggle against Fascism," the Social Democratic newspaper, Vorwaerts, says.

## School Funds Cut, Teachers Save Day

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rather than risk a decline in educational standards because of a $1,080,000 budget cut, 3000 public school teachers and the Board of Education employees here have signed over a month's salary to help the board meet expenses.

To escape legal difficulties, the gift was made as an offer to work free of charge for 10 per cent of the 1932 school year. The saving to the board by the voluntary offer was estimated at $590,000.

The teachers also signed a pledge approving legal action to enforce the offer in case of defaults. Most of the teachers who signed off part of their salaries are protected by state law against enforced reductions.

**PHILADELPHIA BOND SALES**

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15 — Subscriptions to the city's over-the-counter sale of 4½s Friday totaled $476,500, bringing the aggregate to date to $9,332,600. The city offered $15,000,000 Oct. 26, and the sale has progressed since then.


WINSHIP'S
*on the label means*
Good Looks that LAST!
*at lowest prices since 1914*

Umbrellas $2.50 to $10

Winship Bags, Gloves, Umbrellas
Typical suede handbag, $7.50
Umbrellas, $2.50 to $10
Calfskin shopping bag, $5
*Other Winship bags,* $3 $5 $7.50 $8.50 $10 to $25
Solid Leather

"Migrator" Hat Box with curtain $18

*Other Migrators, including "Featherlite," $7.95, $15, $25 to $85*

*Tray cases too!*
"Duplex" Fitted Case $30
*Low prices, but no "cheap" fitted cases at Winship's! Fine leather cases any woman will be proud to carry; fittings of equal quality; a width of selection we believe unequalled. Prices this year about last year's COST TO MAKE. $12.50, $14.95, $19.50, $47.50 up*

Winship Gladstone $19.50

*English Russet leather; others $12.50, $29.50 to $75*

Men's "Essex Ten" Umbrellas, $3.50 to $10

Men's Dressing Case $10
*Choice of roll type sketched or "zipper" case.*
*Other dressing cases, both men and women, $5 to $27.50*

—and *dozens of other savings in gifts of lasting quality*

WINSHIP
71 Summer St.
372 Boylston St.
BOSTON



*Look into the Back!*
of these RCA Victor values
and find a *GIFT* worth giving
at a price for every purse!

A Value that Makes Your Dollars S-t-r-e-t-c-h!

The RCA Victor
Model R-10
$86.75 Complete
Here's an 8-tube Super-Heterodyne that sets the pace for value! Pentode and super-control tubes—automatic volume control that ends fading—all clothed in a handsome, early English cabinet in hand-rubbed walnut finish. A marvelous buy.

The Smallest Big Radio Ever Built!

The RCA Victor
Model R-7
$69.50 Complete

Here's the famous Superette, known in hundreds of thousands of homes for its big-set performance with table-model size. Compact, convenient, with 8-tube Super-Heterodyne circuit, including hand-operated tone control. Rubber-floated chassis, over-size speaker, solidly built cabinet, with hand-rubbed wax lacquer finish.

It Makes History in Radio Reproduction

The RCA Victor
Model R-11
$119 Complete
Here's the original 10-point radio. A 9-tube Super-Heterodyne. Pentode and super-control tubes. Automatic volume control and continuous-band variable tone control. Rubber mounted chassis, acoustically balanced chassis-to-cabinet design. Hand-finished in walnut.

Tone to Thrill Those Who Know Good Music

The RCA Victor
Model R-50
$157 Complete

Here's DeLuxe radio for those who know fine things and get them. In range, in power it's unbeaten. As for tone quality—it's the nearest thing to human the radio art has produced. Complete 10-point Synchronized Tone System, 10-tube Super-Heterodyne. Early English cabinet, open front.

Super-DeLuxe Radio in Door-type Cabinet

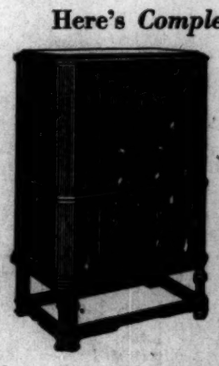
The RCA Victor
Model R-55
$178 Complete
Here's a companion-set to the Model R-50 shown above and to the right. A 10-tube Super-Heterodyne unrivalled in range, power and tone quality, complete with 10-point Synchronized Tone System. Early English cabinet with doors, special new hand-rubbed wax lacquer finish.

Two Superlative Instruments in One

The RCA Victor
Model RAE-26
$247.50 Complete

The automatic record changing instrument that *completes* home entertainment. To 9-tube Super-Heterodyne radio with the 10-point Synchronized Tone System, it adds electrically reproduced recorded music. Takes Victor's new (30 minute) long playing records as well as standard type records. Full volume—marvelous tone.

Here's *Complete* Home Entertainment



The RCA Victor
Model RAE-59
$350 Complete
Here's radio. Here's a phonograph. Here are facilities for playing Victor's new long playing records. And here's automatic record changing, that plays 10 ten-inch selected records indefinitely. Almost two hours of uninterrupted, unrepeated record music. Includes ten tube de luxe radio and latest type Home Recording.

An Instrument for the Connoisseur

The RCA Victor
Model RAE-79
$995 Complete

Only 600 of these de luxe instruments have been built. A 13-tube radio, twin loudspeakers, electrical phonograph with automatic record changer, playing all types of records, home recording through studio-type microphone, complete remote control for radio and phonograph, in a hand-carved walnut cabinet. The Masterpiece of home entertainment instruments.

RCA Victor
"RADIO HEADQUARTERS"
*Radio . . . Phonograph Combinations . . . Victor Records*



S. S. ALBERT BALLIN Dec. 24
7 DAYS TO EUROPE N. Y. To ENGLAND FRANCE GERMANY
First Cl. *from* $195
Tourist Cl. *from* $110
Third Cl. *from* $78
S. S. HAMBURG . . . . DEC. 31
S. S. DEUTSCHLAND . . JAN. 7
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Little Bldg., 80 Boylston Street, Boston, or Local Agents

No faster way West . . .
*except by Air*

ARE you planning a trip West? Take one of the Pennsylvania's famous flyers, and learn what a pleasure travel can be. You will like their luxurious appointments . . . the courtesy with which your slightest needs are attended to . . . the delicious food.

Four flyers daily speed from New York and Philadelphia to Chicago—there's no faster way except by air. From Washington and Baltimore, the famous Liberty Limited takes you overnight to Chicago.

To St. Louis, The American and "Spirit of St. Louis" lead large fleets of trains daily from the East

You will find our agents always ready to help you.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD



GRASS GREENS

FINEST WINTER GOLF
Donald Ross Course
Grass Greens
Green Fairways

Make this a perfect winter vacation! Come to Augusta—to the magnificent FOREST HILLS HOTEL.

Here you will find a golf course that has been favorably commented upon by Grantland Rice, O. B. Keeler and other well known authorities. Here, too, are all other outdoor sports—Tennis, Riding, Polo, Hunting, Trap Shooting.

Augusta is close to you by rail, plane or by motor over all paved roads. And the FOREST HILLS HOTEL offers you the supreme in a modern, completely fireproof hostelry.

Until February 20th hotel tariffs and greens fees substantially reduced in keeping with present day conditions.

OPENS JAN. 8th
Under the personal direction of Edward H. Crandall, President, Mayfair House, New York City.

For rates, booklet and full information address New York Office, FOREST HILLS HOTEL, Mayfair House, Park Ave. at 65th St., N. Y. C.

Forest Hills Hotel
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

# NEED IS FOUND TO AID CHILDREN IN MINING AREAS

## Federal Report Indicates Relief Resources Inadequate There

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—Local public and private relief will not be adequate to take care of children of the unemployed in many mining and industrial sections of the country this winter, Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the children's bureau, warned in her annual report made public yesterday.

"Children," she declared, "suffer the most serious permanent losses in periods of depression and should be the first to be considered in planning remedial measures."

"Investigation in mining and small industrial towns in which the whole community life is dependent on the mines or industry which have virtually suspended operation showed that local public and private resources are quite inadequate, in these areas, to meet the needs of the children of the unemployed or the underemployed men.

"Demobilization, removal of the workers to other towns and reëducation for other work will be necessary for many," according to Miss Abbott. "In the meantime," she added, "the children must be fed. These communities are no more capable of carrying the relief load by either local public taxation or local private gifts than is a poor district in a city."

Figures gathered by the children's bureau show that family relief expenditures were approximately $40,000,000 for 100 cities in 1930, an increase of 89 per cent over 1929. More recent figures, announced by Miss Abbott, show that nearly $42,000,000 was expended in the first six months of this year in only 88 of these same cities.

## *JOBS ARE AWAITING ENTIRE CLASS OF 120*

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 15 (AP)—Mr. Charles H. Eames, president of the Lowell Textile Institute, announced yesterday that all members of the graduating classes, about 120 in number, have been placed in positions in the textile industry.

He cited this in support of his opinion that business conditions will "lift in a comparatively short time."

## APPALACHIAN CLUB PRIZE IS AWARDED

First prize in the Ninth Annual Exhibition of Photography by members of the Appalachian Mountain Club has been awarded to Mr. N. L. Goodrich of Hanover, N. H., for a mountain picture entitled "Melting."

Mr. Goodrich's name will be engraved on the club's challenge cup, which the winner will hold for one year. The cup will be retired permanently by the member winning it three times. The exhibition was judged by a three-member jury.

## HIGH SCHOOL ORDER OF $920,000 PASSED

Expenditure of $920,000 for high school construction on a site at Wilder Street in the Grove Hall district was authorized by the City Council last night by a vote of 17 to 4. The order now awaits the signature of Mayor James Curley. The dissenting councilmen have consistently opposed the site selected in favor of one at Geneva Avenue and Bowdoin Street.

Opposition was voiced to appropriations for parks on the basis of what was characterized as the greater need of the people for the necessities of life. Mayor Curley by an order introduced into the council was requested to confer with the Metropolitan District Commission about the advisability of permitting the people to carry away the wood and underbrush being cut in the Blue Hills and other parts of the park system.

## More Discipline For Bar Sought

Recommendations for stricter professional discipline among Massachusetts lawyers were forwarded to Governor Ely yesterday by the Judicial Council. The suggestion was made that the Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court designate committees of members of the bar to carry out this plan in various sections of the State. The council contended that the work of the grievance committee of the Boston Bar Association could be carried out on a state-wide scale.

The council renewed its proposal for an increased entry fee for civil actions in Superior Courts, contending that a higher fee is made essential by rising court costs. It was also urged that more adequate funds be allotted the State Board of Bar Examiners for their work.

Another step now being taken by the council is the revision of the forms of writs to make them more comprehensive to those upon whom they may be served.

## *Wheat Excess Goes To Needy Families*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA—The problem of excess wheat seems to have been solved so as to bring happiness to many in this neighborhood, with the gift of 1550 bushels of grain to the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania for free distribution to needy families.

Through the efforts of Mr. Frank G. Thompson, of Brookhead Farm, Devon, a group of farm owners donated the wheat, and each week 750 10-pound bags of whole-wheat flour and 1100 pound packages of cereal, freshly milled in Paoli, are delivered free at Emergency Aid headquarters.

Mr. Thompson also employs a baker, who, with the free use of a bakery in Wayne, makes 5000 loaves of bread for free distribution to community centers each week.

## BOSTON IMPORTS SHOW AN INCREASE

Imports for consumption at Boston during the week ended Dec. 12 were valued at $2,016,050, the largest figure of any week since Oct. 24, the first week such figures were compiled, when the value was $2,127,570. Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs, announced the figures today. Imports for warehouse during the week were valued at $80,747.

Much of the increase in imports for consumption is apparently due to influx of goods for the Christmas trade, including toys, tree ornaments, and a wide variety of manufactured goods.

## Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:15 p. m. (eastern standard time).

## Harvard Names Pope Professor

Mr. Edward K. Rand '94, professor of Latin since 1909 at Harvard University has been chosen Pope professor of Latin. University Hall announces, at the same time, the sixth incumbent of the Charles Eliot Norton professorship of poetry to be Mr. Thomas Stearns Eliot '10, an American poet now residing in England.

Professor Rand received his A. B. degree at Harvard, summa cum laude. His Ph. D. was earned at the University of Munich, and in 1926 he was granted the degree of Litt. D. from Victoria University, Manchester, Eng. He is a corresponding fellow of the British Academy, fellow of the American Academy, and a Knight of the Crown of Italy. Professor Rand is the sixth incumbent of the Pope fellowship of Latin language and literature, founded in 1869, under the will of Mr. Paschal P. Pope.

For the first time an American has been chosen to the Norton chair, succeeding this year's holder, Mr. Sigurthur Nordal, professor of Icelandic literature at the University of Iceland. Mr. Eliot is a native of St. Louis, Mo., received his A. B. and A. M. degrees at Harvard in 1910 and 1911, respectively, attended the Sorbonne and Merton College, Oxford, and is at present living in London, where he is editor of the Criterion. His poetical works have been numerous, and upon varied subjects, his first appearing in 1920, "The Sacred Wood," followed by "Waste Land" in 1922, and "Homage to John Dryden," "Poems," and in 1928, "An Essay of Poetic Drama."

### MAYOR 40 YEARS, UP AGAIN

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—Mr. Harry Wooding, Mayor of Danville, Va., for the last 40 years, will be a candidate to succeed himself in the election of next June, he has announced. He is now completing his thirteenth consecutive term. No other candidate has been mentioned so far.

### ARMY GOODS TO BE SOLD

Advantage will be taken of the offer of the commanding general of the First Corps Area, United States Army, that unemployment relief organizations may purchase salvaged army goods at reduced prices, according to the announcement made by the Massachusetts Emergency Committee yesterday. Mr. William Phillips, chairman of the committee, has forwarded to all local unemployment committees throughout the State a notice explaining what procedure that should be followed.

## Waste in Boston Buying Alleged

Charges of inefficiency were made against the Supply Department of the City of Boston by the Finance Commission in a report made public by Mayor Curley yesterday. Among other things, the commission alleged that city buyers paid $120,000 above market prices for meats consumed at the City Hospital, and that the cost of fruits and vegetables ran $25,000 over market quotations.

The commission charged that the present system of buying enabled firms dealing with the city to fix their prices after the foods had been delivered and consumed. It was also charged that nearly 25 per cent of this business was given without competition among food distributors and that a produce firm handling 75 per cent of the city's vegetable supply often received twice the market price. This state of affairs, the commission contended is due to inadequate and inexperienced supply department workers.

Mayor Curley, in a formal reply, declared that steps will be taken at once to act upon the recommendations which he termed "constructive." The Mayor's statement said that "the superintendent of supplies has stated that it is his purpose to confer with the best experts obtainable with reference to the establishment of a purchasing system, and to this I have assented."

## *Music*

### Monday Symphony

The second of the Monday series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra was given in Symphony Hall last night, with Dr. Koussevitzky conducting. The concert was opened with an engaging publication of the Corelli Suite which was heard earlier in the season in the Friday and Saturday series. This was followed by a virtuosic exhibition of the Brahms Fourth Symphony as center-piece of the program. Mr. Roland Hayes employed his exquisite tonal art in a concert aria, "Tali e cotani," which was penned by Mozart at the age of 10 as an occasional piece in honor of the Archbishop of Salzburg, and in a Berlioz aria, "The Repose of the Holy Family," from "The Flight Into Egypt." The closing number was the Second Suite from Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé," in which Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra are always at their most eloquent. The large audience was warm in its applause.

### REALTY EXCHANGE CRITICIZED

Loss of huge sums of money to Boston through the action of members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange was charged by Mayor James Curley in a statement issued yesterday. In this statement he cited what he termed specific cases. Attacks on the assessing department are part of a program to discredit the city in order to block public improvements, declared the Mayor.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Concert by Highland Glee Club, Miss Ruth Posselt, guest artist; High School Auditorium, Newtonville, Walnut Street, 8:15.

New England Jobbers and Manufacturers Millinery Association: Meeting, Mr. Roger W. Allen, guest speaker, Parker House, evening.

Longy School fo Music: Open house concert by faculty members, 44 Church Street, 8.

Women's Auxiliary to Canadian Club of Boston: Business meeting; illustrated lecture, "Canada From Coast to Coast," by Mr. Arthur H. Merritt; Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 8.

Foreign Commerce Club of Boston: Open meeting, Mr. C. J. France, speaker, on "Improved Transportation by Land and Sea: An Insurance Policy for New England," Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 6.

Forum Players: Presentation of "The Patriarch," folk play, auspices Ford Hall Forum, The Barn, 36 Joy Street, 8:30, through Dec. 16.

Business and Professional Women's Republican Club: Meeting, Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner, chief speaker; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 6:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Phalanx Fraternity, Room 2, 8:30. Meeting, Easy Speakers Club, Vialle Room, 8.

**Theaters**

Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:30.
Plymouth—Ethel Barrymore in "The School for Scandal," 8:30.

**Music**

Jordan Hall—Elizabeth Cushman, soprano, 8:15.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Harvard University: Romance seminary, meeting, Sever 19, 3. Christmas service, auspices Theological School, service by Prof. J. H. Ropes, Divinity Hall, Divinity Avenue, 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Spanish paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution: Luncheon meeting, talk, "Personal Glimpses of Russia," by Dr. Marion C. Burrows, Hotel Vendome, 12:45.

Junior League meeting: Talk on "Modern Exercising," by Miss Lilian Malmstead, Zero Mariborough Street, 3:30.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, Mr. Charles Batchelder, speaker, on "Japan's Policy in Manchuria: Its Effect on the United States," Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Afternoon dance, Sheration Room, 4:30 to 7.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Fire Chiefs Club, Salle Moderne, noon. Meeting, Advertising Forum, Parlor C.

**Music**

Hotel Statler—Claudia Muzio, soprano, 11 a. m.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. New accessions to the Egyptian department; modern French paintings lent for special exhibition by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; Cruikshank illustrations; modern French prints; Rembrandt etchings.

**Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge**—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1to 5; admission free. European prints and engravings of the 15th and 16th centuries. Old Japanese Temple Paintings. Throughout December. Exhibit of Buddhist paintings, to Dec. 29. Architectural drawings by Walter Copa, Dec. 16 to Jan. 10, inclusive; 17th century prints for course; New Mayan objects.

**Boston City Club, Ashburton Place**—Currier & Ives Prints. Through month of December.

**Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place**—Watercolors of English sporting hunts, by Lionel Edwards. Through month of December.

**Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street**—General Christmas exhibition of prints and paintings.

**Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street**—Colors and color prints of Spain by Wilfred Wood of London. Also generalized print display. Through month of December.

**R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street**—Wood carvings of wild animals by John L. Clarke, an Indian. Persian antiques from the collection of H. Khan Monif. Through Dec. 22. Paintings of the Adirondacks by Ednah C. Hubbard, through Jan. 2.

**Grace Horne Galleries, 448 Stuart Street**—Lithographs of fighters by Golinkin, Russian character dolls from the collection of Anna Pavlova. Through Jan. 1.

**Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street**—Original wood block prints in color of Oriental subjects, by Elizabeth Keith.

**Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square**—Water color drawings of Italy and England, by R. Clipston Sturgis. Through month of December.

**Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street**—Old maps of England by John Speed: Nash's Mansions of Old England.

**For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor**

## WEATHER

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight and Wednesday; colder tonight; moderate northwest winds, shifting to southwest Wednesday; minimum temperature tonight near 26.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Fair and colder tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Fair and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

**Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook:** Strong northwest winds diminishing, and partly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City. | 38 | 64 | Montreal .... | 8 | 32 |
| Bismarck .... | 10 | 24 | Nantucket .... | 34 | 54 |
| Boston ..... | 34 | 46 | New Orleans. | 48 | 62 |
| Buffalo ..... | 28 | 38 | New York ... | 36 | 56 |
| Calgary ..... | 30 | 34 | Norfolk, Va.. | 44 | 72 |
| Charleston .. | 50 | 76 | North Platte. | 6 | 32 |
| Chicago ..... | 26 | 32 | Philadelphia. | 40 | 62 |
| Cincinnati .. | 28 | 44 | Phoenix,Ariz. | 32 | 60 |
| Denver ..... | 14 | 36 | Pittsburgh .. | 30 | 58 |
| Eastport, Me. | 28 | 42 | Portland, Me. | 30 | 40 |
| Hatteras .... | 48 | 70 | Raleigh ..... | 38 | 68 |
| Honolulu,T.H. .. | | 78 | St. Louis ... | 32 | 42 |
| 7p.m.Dec.14 | 70 | .. | St. Paul .... | 14 | 22 |
| Helena,Mont. | 8 | 18 | Salt Lake City | 12 | 24 |
| Huron, S. D.. | 4 | 22 | San Francisco | 42 | 50 |
| Jacksonville. | 56 | 80 | SantaFe,N.M. | 10 | 30 |
| Kansas City. | 32 | 40 | Seattle ..... | 34 | 44 |
| Key West .... | 76 | 82 | Tampa ..... | 66 | 84 |
| Los Angeles . | 42 | 46 | Washington .. | 40 | 70 |
| Memphis .... | 34 | 44 | Wichita,Kan. | 28 | 40 |
| Miami, Fla. . | 68 | 80 | Williston,N.D. | 14 | 22 |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 15.
B—Maximum Dec. 14.

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday 3:38 p. m., Wednesday 4:18 a. m.
Height of tides 8.6 feet, 7.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

## *Radio Tonight*

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—WEEI Organist.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Norma Erdnann, soprano.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys: sketch.
7:00 Mischa Tulin, theremin soloist; Anita Trio.
7:15 Jack Beauvais; Del Castillo.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Remington program.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Captured by Bedouins"; sketch.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; Barry Devine; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Jack Hylton's Band, from London; Jack Pettis's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-003m)**

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maltine story: "The Lamp Lighter."
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 Holiday program.
5:55 Success Interview.
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Black Iron Blackbirds, male trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Band Box Review: orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Armstrong Quakers: Courtney Ryley Cooper; cross-word puzzle editors; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:30 Harmon Nelson, tenor.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; talk, Mr. William Green; soloist; chorus; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities": "Eddie Rickenbacker"; orchestra.
10:00 The Paladins.
10:15 Penta Tango Troubadours.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Princess Ivanova Obolensky; Madelon de Gist, soprano; Pierre le Kreun, tenor; orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:45 Paramount organ, Roland Pomerat.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:15 "Musical Mirror": Helen Barr, soprano; orchestra.
5:30 The Outdoor Club.
5:45 Troubadours Orchestra.
6:00 News; weather.
6:15 Eleanor Talcott, popular songs.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 Melody Duets: soloists; organ.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Carl Fenton's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, "Editing the News."
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 Chester Gaylord, popular soloist.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Helen Barr, soprano; organ and piano duets.
8:45 CBS, Walter Winchell, columnist; Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Sketch and music.
10:00 Necco Sweet Tones: Edward Jardon, tenor; string ensemble.
10:15 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news; time.
12:00 CBS, Luigi Romanelli's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Meet the Artist: "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 CBS, "The War on Drug Addiction," Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson.
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett, songs.
6:15 CBS, Taft Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Warnow Orchestra; quartet.
6:45 CBS, Stretz Orchestra; soloist.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's Opportunity Night.
7:45 Al Castaw and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Band.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 Book talk, Dr. William Allen.
9:00 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 CBS, Charles Hackett, tenor.
10:15 CBS, "Cafe Budapest."
10:30 CBS, "Short Selling," Mr. Richard Whitney, from Syracuse, N. Y.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

**WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)**

5:00 p. m.—Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.
5:15 Peggy Rais, guitarist.
5:30 Lillian Barnett, soprano.
5:45 "Album of Dreams."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."

## *Tomorrow's Features*

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Edison program.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:46 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:15 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems" musicale.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News and stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Phil Spitalny's Band.

**WBZ**

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mary Hale Martin.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, Sweetheart Program.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, "Smackouts and Chatter."
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Luncheon ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Songs, Lou Baker.
2:15 p. m.—NBC, Blue Blazers Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Carl Crist's Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches Program.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Tenor soloist.
4:15 p. m.—Studio programs.
4:45 p. m.—NBC, Frigidairians.

**WNAC**

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—Municipal talk, "Registration and Voting."
2:30 p. m.—American School of the Air: Mr. Cyrus E. Dallin, sculptor.
3:00 p. m.—Kathryn Parsons, "Girl o' Yesterday."
3:15 p. m.—CBS, "Four Eton Boys."
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett, tenor.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Artists Recital.
4:00 p. m.—"Spotlighting Modern Education."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band Concert.

**WAAB**

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 to 11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Revue Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Romancers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Debate, Boston University-Middlebury College women's debating teams: "Resolved, That the nations should adopt the policy of free trade."

## RANGERS AT GARDEN FOR GAME TONIGHT

New York Rangers, American division leaders in the National Hockey League, will make their second appearance in Boston this season; but their first in a regular season game against the Bruins at the Boston Garden tonight. Rangers have strengthened considerably from their teams of recent years as evidenced early in the season when they defeated the Bruins, 2 to 1, and secured their first victory over the locals since Dec. 30, 1928. Previous to the early-season victory Boston had won 15 and tied 3 out of 18-straight games.

Rangers have lost only two games out of 11 played this season and much of their improved showing has been credited to a bolstered defense. Ching Johnson, regular defenseman, has two new prospects to work with in Earl Seibert of Springfield and Doug Brennan of Vancouver, besides the veteran Pittsburgh and Philadelphia star, Hib Milks, who alternates between the defense and forward lines.

That the Bruins are once more playing the type of winning hockey presented in other years was shown in the recent road trip when they tied Detroit and defeated Chicago Black Hawks. Tonight there will be an important change in their lineup, Harry Foster, captain of the Cubs, playing on the defense while Joe Jerwa will join the Cubs.

## RAYTHEON COMPANY SUES FOR $15,000,000

A suit for $15,000,000 has been brought against the Radio Corporation of America by the Raytheon Manufacturing Company in the Federal District Court for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Another action has been brought in the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in the form of a bill in equity, asking that the Radio Corporation be enjoined from terminating a license granted to the plaintiffs, under which they claim authority to manufacture and sell radio tubes.

The case in the state court will open with a hearing before Judge John G. Crosby next Friday. No date has been fixed for the opening of the federal court action, which was started on the alleged grounds that the Radio Corporation of America is engaged in a conspiracy to violate the Sherman Act in restraint of trade.

## Democrats Balk In New York Over Liquor Dictation

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15 (AP)—Maintaining that the Democratic National Committee has no right to enunciate a party policy on prohibition, any proposal for a wet or dry declaration will be opposed by the two New York members of the national committee when that body convenes in Washington to arrange for the forthcoming national convention.

Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith's pronouncement against "pussyfooting" on prohibition was quickly followed yesterday by one from a spokesman close to Mr. James A. Farley, state Democratic chairman, considered leader of the forces seeking to nominate Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Presidency, that the Raskob plan, supported by Mr. Smith, was in defiance of party rules, which gave the national committee no such authority, and that "It was certainly not pussyfooting to live up to the rules of the party."

He added that the State's national committeeman, Mr. Norman E. Mack of Buffalo and Miss Elisabeth Marbury of New York would go to the Washington meeting of the committee in January with instructions to oppose committing the party on the prohibition issue at this time.

### LIGHT AND GAS RATES CUT

FITCHBURG, Mass., Dec. 15 (AP)—Mr. Albert G. Neal, manager of the Fitchburg Gas & Electric Light Co., yesterday announced a revision of gas and electric rate schedules that will provide a saving to customers of $36,500 a year.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# WOMEN ADVISED TO UNDERSTAND WORLD AFFAIRS

## International Institute Is Told Taxation Pyramids Are Getting Top-Heavy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Dec. 15—Women will serve the cause of better international understanding in proportion to their good will and intelligent grasp of world affairs, Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president of Mills College at Oakland, Calif., said here yesterday at the Institute of International Relations.

"The relations of women to international understanding may be compared to the relation of women to the ballot," she continued. "It is of little importance to know whether the voter is a man or a woman. It is of importance to know whether the voter is intelligent."

Dr. Reinhardt pointed out that women hold one-half of the wealth and exercise more than one-half the purchasing power of the country, and therefore are deeply interested in economic stability.

After Dr. Reinhardt had spoken of the award of the Nobel Prize for Peace to Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, the institute voted to the recipient a message of congratulation.

Mr. Fred I. Kent of the Bankers Trust Company of New York City and prominent international financier, said that the whole world is paying the price for an orgy of indebtedness which has brought the financial world to a standstill in its settlement of obligations among the nations

If nations continue to pile up taxation faster than industry can provide for it, the world will reach a period of economic chaos, he said, but if intelligence restrains the growth of headlong political forces, this conditon will be avoided.

"There are strong evidences that people are beginning to realize the destructive power of overtaxation," he concluded.

Prof. Eliot G. Mears of Stanford University and director of the institute, in speaking on "Colonial Empires," said that nine colonial powers control half the earth's surface and nearly half the world's population.

"With the practical exception of the United States," he said, "all colonial powers are renewing their efforts of empire building."

Dr. William B. Munro of the California Institute of Technology and former Harvard professor, in talking of new political experiments in Europe, cited Franco-German relations as the pivot of world peace in European conditions today.

"Should conditions change politically in Germany so that the Versailles Treaty might be repudiated," he declared, "and France should reoccupy Germany, this would be a threat to world peace." Conditions in England, where for the first time a coalition Government has been formed in peace times, and the adoption in Spain of a Constitution which he declared doomed to failure because of the "impossibilities" of its provisions were also discussed by Dr. Munro.

Dr. Joseph S. Davis, director of the Food Research Institute at Stanford University, said the future of farming in America is dependent upon the foresight exerted to solve its problems. A workable plan for revival of agriculture must take into consideration the conditions and welfare of other nations, he concluded.

# North Carolina Boy Gets Poster Award

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Joe King, a senior at the Richard J. Reynolds High School here, has been awarded the $50 prize offered by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs for the best poster for "National Business Women's Week."

King's poster will be the official one when the week is observed in 1300 communities, March 6 to 12. Honorable mention was won by Sybil Stonson, of Portland, Ore.; Margaret Roberts, of Iowa State College; Dorothy Grider, of Bowling Green, Ky., and John Domoe, of Norwood, Ohio.

The prize poster pictures the head of an aviatrix, with the shadowy figure of a girl at a spinning wheel in the background, together with the significant dates of 1862 and 1932, typifying 70 years of feminine progress.

King was also the winner in the national poster contest in connection with the expedition of Admiral Byrd to the south pole.

## STATE ARTISTS SHOW IN NORTH CAROLINA

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C. — The annual meeting of the North Carolina Art Society, held in Raleigh on Dec. 2, was featured by the presence of Miss Lela Mechlin of Washington, D. C., president of the American Federation of Art, and editor of the American Art Magazine, who was the principal guest speaker.

The State Art Society has for a number of years sponsored exhibits from the Grand Central Art Galleries of New York in connection with its annual meetings, but this year it made a departure in this respect and extended an invitation to North Carolina artists to exhibit their works.

## CANADIAN TOURIST TRAFFIC MAINTAINED

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Tourist traffic from the United States to Canada has been well maintained during the present year. The total number of tourist permits issued for foreign automobiles was 1,780,883. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, there was an increase in the number of 60-day permits totaling 158,808 and in the six months permits 78, while a decrease is shown in the 24-hour permits of 197,185.

Ontario led the provinces in number of touring permits, issuing over seven times as many as any other province and three and one-half times as many as the other provinces combined.

## Where Scenery Lives Up to Its Name

HIGHWAY GARDEN AND LANDSCAPING EXAMPLES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

# Acts of 1931 Ready In South Carolina

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHESTER, S. C.—When the South Carolina General Assembly convenes next January, the State's new code, which includes the acts of 1931, will be ready for enactment into law by that body, according to information received here from Col. Arthur L. Gaston, of this city, chairman of the committee on statutory laws of the Legislature.

Members of the committee on statutory laws in addition to Colonel Gaston, are Senator John F. Williams of Aiken County; Senator W. Brantley Harvey of Beaufort County; Senator P. H. McEachin of Florence County; Representative LeGare Bates of Richland County; and Representative E. F. Fishbourne of Colleton County.

Mr. Furman R. Gressette is code commissioner. The report was prepared more rapidly than any previous one.

## TAX RECEIPTS RISE IN NORTH CAROLINA

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's general fund tax collections during November, 1931, were more than double the amount collected during the corresponding month in 1930, it was announced here by Mr. A. J. Maxwell, State Commissioner of Revenue.

November collections this year aggregated $541,942, as compared with $233,301 last year. The month's collections brought the total for the first five months of this fiscal year to $6,806,763. For the same period last year the total was $5,238,258.

## AIR LINES COMPLETE PATH ACROSS SOUTH

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga.—The last gap in the southern airway from the Pacific to the Atlantic was bridged recently with inauguration of service on two lines of the Eastern Air Transport, connecting Atlanta with Savannah and Charleston, S. C.

Air passenger lines already extend north, west, and south, forming, with the new routes, a mammoth circle. The inaugural flights included appropriate ceremonies, the transport line inviting as guests civic and industrial leaders of five Georgia and South Carolina cities.

## PARENT-TEACHERS ON AIR

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Parent Teachers' Association of the Hugh Morson High School here, which recently increased its membership 100 pc cent in a single drive, bringing the total to 725, has added broadcasting to its numerous activities. Each Wednesday afternoon, from 3:45 to 4, it will give a program over Station WPTF at Raleigh.

# NEW HAMPSHIRE CONTINUES ROAD BEAUTIFICATION

## Success of Club Activities Brings Program Under State Office

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H.—Attempts to eliminate billboards and other forms of roadside advertising which clash with state advertising of New Hampshire's natural beauties, have been so successful that roadside beautification has become a part of the State Highway Department's activities. Mr. Frederick A. Gardner, director of the New Hampshire Bulletin, has been a leading figure in improving the natural advantages of the State which have attracted thousands of tourists each year.

Although rich in history and tradition, little heed was given to the importance of developing the State's resources until the first administration of Gov. John G. Winant nearly six years ago. Pioneers in the statewide program of roadside "house cleaning" are members of New Hampshire's women's clubs. State officials have been asked to address club meetings from time to time to exchange ideas for the betterment of community and rural roadsides.

One of the first objectives was the removal of unsightly advertising signs which had sprung up along the line of new main and trunk highways. Legislative action gave highway officials authority to remove many signs placed so close to the road that they were a menace to travelers. Other agencies were employed to induce outdoor advertisers to help improve the countryside by using other methods of advertising. As a result, many national advertisers have discontinued billboards.

Rock gardens at highway intersections, small tracts scattered through various towns with shrubbery, green lawns and a bubbling fountain are some of the means by which highway beautification has been accomplished.

The weather-beaten signs that formerly greeted the eye of the traveler have been displaced by steel ones easily seen day or night.

Alongside the Wild Ammonusuc and the Androscoggin Rivers the pruning of trees and underbrush allows glimpses of the fast-moving waters and at points along the traveled highway arrows tell the name of the stream.

# Schools to Train Chinese Aviators

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—This city has been selected as one of a nationwide group for the establishment of a Chinese-American air school, where young Orientals will be trained in the science of aviation, Mr. J. J. Grady, manager of the Charlotte Airport, where the school is to be located, announces following the completion of negotiations which have been in progress for some time.

The announcement said that Chinese-Americans who are sponsoring the movement were prepared to have 100 students and 30 airplanes here ready for training within two weeks, should there be no hitch in the final negotiations.

Six months was designated as the training period that would be in force, with another class to come in when the first one finishes. The plan would cause the addition of eight or nine instructors to the air school staff here, Mr. Grady estimated.

## MUCH RAW SILK USED IN CANADA

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—That Canada uses more raw silk than all of England and is destined to be the manufacturing hub of the British Empire, was the opinion expressed in an interview by Mr. F. J. Farrell, president of the British Silk Association, who is here to supervise the installation of a new unit at the St. Catharines, Ont., plant of Grouts, Ltd., London, Eng., of which he is president.

He explained that the English company's plant in Canada was doing a capacity business with a pay roll embracing 400 employees. The new unit will increase the number by 150. "In 1932 we expect to add another unit to our Canadian plant. In seven years our plant and our business have grown in Canada so that both are seven times what we originally planned," he concluded.

# Kansas Turns To Washington For Oil Relief

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 15 (AP)—Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, yesterday informed Mr. Thurman Hill of the Kansas Public Service Commission that he believed it to be "practically impossible" to persuade importing companies to stop all imports of oil products and to curtail crude imports to 14,000 barrels a day.

Mr. Hill, Gov. Harry M. Woodring's representative of the nine-state oil advisory committee, then issued a statement saying, "The only hope now is recourse to Congress for tariff and embargo legislation."

Curtailment of imports had been suggested by Mr. Hill as a means of bolstering domestic crude prices. States of the mid-continent area are closely restricting production at present by agreement.

"Judging from the difficulties encountered in bringing about the original reduction of 25 per cent (on basis of 1928 imports)," Mr. Lamont said, "I believe it will be practically impossible to bring these companies to your point of view; and even if they agreed, it is doubtful if this reduction in imports would accomplish what you have in mind."

"An international conference," Mr. Hill said, "is not necessary or advisable. The oil companies importing oil are all American companies. Why go to The Hague or London to confer about stopping imports or regulating production? It is just another example of greed on the part of the major oil companies, also a confession of weakness by governmental officials of their inability to help."

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

William Kerr, Boise, Idaho.
Mrs. Nelle Katherine Kerr, Boise, Idaho.
Peter G. Peitret, Seattle, Wash.
Paul Tenner, Beverly Hills, Calif.

# Primitive Negro Song Found Beyond Other Races to Perfectly Reproduce

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Perfect reproduction of the primitive Negro song is beyond the capacity of persons of other races, however sympathetic and familiar with the material these persons may be, is the opinion expressed by Dr. Henry Bellamann, dean of the Curtis Institute of Music, Philadelphia, Penna., and recently adviser to the Juillard Foundation, New York.

In Charleston, S. C., is a unique musical organization of white men and women, the Society for the Preservation of Spirituals, which has been heard in recitals in New York and Boston. Members of the society have supplied text, illustrations and musical notation for a volume issuing this autumn from the Macmillan press (New York) under the title, "The Carolina Low-Country."

The society has done pioneer work in the field of its choice. The spirituals have been collected, re-experienced as far as possible for white people, and sung by the society, with stress upon traditional authenticity. Those who have heard the society know it has done an admirable work. With ears and hearts attuned to the appeal of these musical manifestations, they have labored faithfully to reproduce as honestly as may be the haunting poignancy of the spirituals of the South Carolina low-country.

But, says Doctor Bellamann, who was 20 years a teacher of music in South Carolina, "One may say with honesty that the hearts of the society are often better attuned than their ears. In a general way the effect of their reproductions is authentic. It is often of moving beauty. But for the trained musician their performances have not always been so satisfactory.

"From the standpoint of strict reproduction of what the Negro does there are many unsatisfactory details. Robert Gordon's excellent article in the book covers these points fully. The Negro's musical system, that is, his own racial feeling in music, is distinct from our own. His melodies are not derived in their pure state from our own diatonic scale. Which means that in harmonization (part singing), certain chords are not usable—chords which are instinctive with white people in a freely improvised harmonization. This is the first fundamental.

"The second is that the Negro ear does not divide the intervals exactly as we do, or as a trained singer would do. He is off pitch, so to speak. There are a great many theorists who will tell you that this is because he thinks intervals differently. It is more probable, in contemporary Negro singing, that he sings out of tune because he can't help it.

"It is distinctly noticeable in listening to a group of back-country Negroes singing that there is little agreement on the matter of intonation. There is just the roughness and minute deviation from the mechanically perfect that is noticeable in all primitive art. There is, therefore, a certain poignancy and wildness and a stirring quality in the singing of Negroes that white singers never produce."

Excellent work in the salvaging of disappearing spirituals has also been done at Penn school on St. Helena Island, South Carolina, through the initiative of the principals, Miss Rossa B. Cooley and Miss Grace Bigelow House.

# Virginia Rebuilds Historic Landmark

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — Active operations have been started on the site of the historic "Governor's House" or so-called "Palace" for the restoration of the building which was the social center of Williamsburg from the days of the romantic Spotswood till Dunmore spoiled his rule by the Powder Horn incident that opened the Revolution in Virginia.

Begun in 1710 and completed in 1720, the "Palace" was burned in 1781, while occupied by wounded Washington continentals, and the ruins pulled down by order of Gov. Benjamin Harrison.

Uncovered foundation ruins of the "Palace" itself, adjoining kitchen and guard house, office of the Governor and other numerous buildings, have made this place one of the most interesting spots in Williamsburg, for bits of old brick foundations have been found here and there over almost an acre of ground. The "Palace" only, will be restored.


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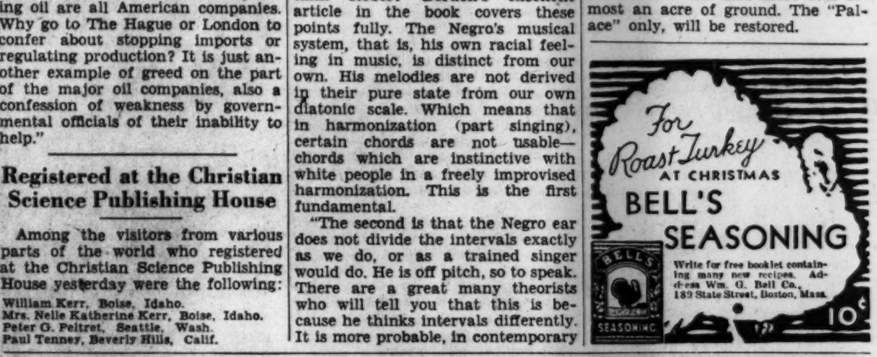
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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## RUDOLPH LOSES A SECOND TIME

### Lauri Defeats Defending Champion in Pocket Billiards Tourney

WORLD'S POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

| Player | Won | Lost | HR | In'gs | BG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. R. Greenleaf | 6 | 0 | 117 | 2 | |
| George Kelly | 6 | 2 | 58 | 11 | |
| Erwin Rudolph | 5 | 2 | 84 | 8 | |
| F. I. Taberski | 5 | 2 | 93 | 6 | |
| Andrew Ponzi | 5 | 3 | 87 | 7 | |
| Onofrio Lauri | 5 | 4 | 85 | 10 | |
| Benjamin Allen | 4 | 4 | 51 | 8 | |
| Marcel Camp | 4 | 5 | 55 | 7 | |
| Spencer Livsey | 3 | 6 | 50 | 12 | |
| J. M. Layton | 3 | 6 | 43 | 12 | |
| Albert Miller | 2 | 8 | 29 | 29 | |
| Robert Lindblom | 2 | 8 | 55 | 15 | |

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15 (AP)—Two upsets radically changed the standings in the world's pocket billiard tournament yesterday, Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland, the defending champion, bowed to Onofrio Lauri of Brooklyn, N. Y., 125 to 83, and Frank I. Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., fell before Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia, 125 to 11.

The Taberski-Ponzi contest, second match of the night session, lasted only seven innings on account of a spectacular run of 87 made by the Philadelphian in the fifth frame. The cluster was the third highest of the tournament and was the more remarkable because Ponzi started it with a two-ball combination after a safety shot by his opponent. The match by innings:

Andrew Ponzi—0 10 0 14 87 0 15—126. (Scratches 1). Total—125.
F. I. Taberski—0 2 1 1 1 8 0—13. (Scratches 2). Total—11.

Lauri won in 11 innings, scoring 44 for his high run, while the best the champion could do was 27. Rudolph was previously beaten by Marcel Camp, of Detroit, in an early match of the tournament. He is now tied for third place among the contestants.

The defeated player did not appear in his usual playing precision and failed to show his usual control over the ball. The match by innings:

Onofrio Lauri—2 10 2 0 0 14 44 6 0 20 28—126. (Scratches 1). Total—125.
Erwin Rudolph—0 26 3 27 13 11 2 0 3 0 0—83. (Scratches 2). Total—83.

Benjamin Allen, of Kansas City, won the first night match, defeating Spencer Livsey, of Los Angeles, 125 to 120 in 21 innings. Allen had a high run of 39 and Livsey one of 40.

Livsey got away to an early lead and at the end of the seventh inning held a 32-to-7 advantage. Allen, however, amassed 109 balls to Livsey's 13 in the next 10 and held a 113-to-45 lead. The match by innings:

Spencer Livsey—0 9 2 0 11 2 10 12 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 35 40 0 0—126. (Scratches 6). Total—120.
Benjamin Allen—0 4 0 0 0 0 4 24 0 4 39 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 35 40 0 0—126. (Scratches 6). Total—125.

Robert Lindblom, of Seattle, won his second game in the tournament when he defeated Albert Miller, of Racine, Wis., 125 to 83 in 15 innings. Lindblom had a high run of 55 and Miller 29. The match by innings:

Robert Lindblom—14 1 2 3 0 5 0 0 55 7 2 18 0 0 20—127. (Scratches 2). Total—125.
Albert Miller—0 2 9 0 0 5 29 0 9 6 6 10 0 1 10—87. (Scratches 4). Total—83.

## EASTERN ELEVEN LINEUP COMPLETE

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 15 (AP)—Marchmont Schwartz, Notre Dame's all-American halfback, has agreed to play with the all-star Eastern team against the West in the Shrine Hospital benefit football game at San Francisco New Year's Day. Schwartz's acceptance completed the team, which has 22 stars from the East and middle West on its roster.

The team will assemble at Northwestern University Saturday, receive instructions and plays from coaches R. E. Hanley of Northwestern and Andrew Kerr of Colgate, and depart for the West the same night.

Fifteen universities are represented on the team, which Coach Hanley believes is one of the strongest assembled for the East-West charity classic. The complete roster:

Ends—Orsi, Colgate; Hewitt, Michigan; Teeter, Minnesota; Ellert, Syracuse.
Tackles—Marvil and Engebretsen, Northwestern; McMurdo, Pittsburgh; Schiebel, Colgate.
Guards—Hoffman, Notre Dame; Hickman, Tennessee; Haubrich, Ohio State; Chambers, New York University.
Centers—Miller, Purdue; Marsland, Colgate.
Quarterbacks—Morton, Dartmouth; McEver, Tennessee.
Halfbacks — Schwartz, Notre Dame; Purvis, Purdue; Rebholz, Wisconsin; Murphy, Fordham.
Fullbacks—Russell, Northwestern, and Hinkle, Bucknell.

## GERMANY, JAPAN AND POLAND HAVE TEAMS

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—Cheering news for the 1932 winter Olympics at Lake Placid came yesterday to the American committee from Germany, Poland and Japan.

Poland notified the committee it was sending an ice hockey squad of 12 to 16 men and the German Ice Hockey Federation said it was sending nine of its best, the team to arrive in the United States the middle of January and practice with American college teams.

Germany also is sending a bob sleigh squad of 12 to 14 men to enter both the two-man and four-man team contests. Included in the group will be Werner Zahn, captain of the world's champion four-man team and H. Kilian, captain of the world's championship two-man team.

Japan's group of ski runners and jumpers and speed and figure skaters, already are en route to the United States, the Japanese legation said, sailing for the United States Dec. 9.

### LEADING PLAYER ELIMINATED

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—William J. Hall, leading player of the Crescent Athletic Club team, and seeded first in the tourney, was eliminated yesterday from the special squash tennis tournament for class B players at the City Athletic Club by his clubmate, Theodore H. Hendrickson, who was promoted from class C only this season. The score was 12—15, 15—11, 15—9. At the other end of the draw, the second seeded player, Frank V. Brodil, champion of the Park Avenue Squash Club, had to display his best play to defeat a local player, C. B. Mergentime, 18—17, 15—5. Another winner of the day was Harold Ablowich of the home club, another of the seeded stars, who defeated William P. Hoffman of the Bayside Club, with ease, 15—4, 15—11.

## Four Tulane Players On The All-Southern Team

### *Tennessee and Vanderbilt Each Given Two Places on Mythical Eleven—Dalrymple of Tulane for Captain*

ALL-SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOOTBALL TEAM FOR 1931

| Position | Player and Class | College |
|---|---|---|
| Left end | Vernon S. Smith '32 | Georgia |
| Left tackle | Ralph B. Wright '32 | Kentucky |
| Left guard | John A. Scafide '33 | Tulane |
| Center | Clarence Gracey Jr. '33 | Vanderbilt |
| Right guard | Herman M. Hickman '32 | Tennessee |
| Right tackle | Chas. B. Leyendecker '33 | Vanderbilt |
| Right end | Capt. G. R. Dalrymple '32 | Tulane |
| Quarterback | John L. Cain '33 | Alabama |
| Left halfback | D. G. Zimmerman Jr. '33 | Tulane |
| Right halfback | Eugene T. McEver '32 | Tennessee |
| Fullback | Nollie C. Felts '33 | Tulane |

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 15—Although he may envision an ideal eleven selected from unlimited material and an endless variety of talent, no coach is so fortunate as to achieve such a perfect setting in actual practice. That situation is left to the writing fraternity who may indulge such a fancy in the form of "second guessing." In spite of and because of such latitude, the selection of an all-star team from the Southern Conference presents a rather complex problem. Great backs were numerous, linemen were up to the high standard of other years, with the result that a very critical yardstick had to be devised for the measuring of ability. The opinions of coaches, players, officials, and sports writers were used as a basis of selection and from it the all-star team was evolved.

In this modern game of football, intelligence and quick thinking are not only at a premium, but highly essential, and proved a major element in the choice of players for this mythical eleven. Leadership, strength, speed, and durability are also most important in the present-day game, and each of these attributes weighed heavily in the final selection.

Southern Conference teams clearly showed this season that they are equal to those of any section and superior to many. Leading teams must necessarily be composed of good players, and to be outstanding on such a team a player must be exceptional. A statement that Tulane is the best team the South has produced would be open to question, yet the Green Wave had four men of such outstanding ability as to be placed on the team of stars. The crack Tennessee team and Vanderbilt follow with two each. While the Commodores were not consistent winners, they managed to win an important intersectional game in stride, and battled strongly in a Conference schedule that included practically every leader in the circle. Georgia, another team penalized by an impossible schedule, placed one player from among a group of stars.

This team is composed entirely of juniors and seniors and would not be lacking in experience. McEver is the only player to attain the distinction of being selected on three Monitor teams, the same honor having been his in 1928 and 1929. Dalrymple appears on the second successive team, while Smith of Georgia, member of the team when a sophomore in 1929, is back again.

The ends proved to be the easiest and most logical starting point for the Conference eleven as there was an almost unanimity of opinion as to the right of Dalrymple and Smith to the glory. Both players are rugged, fast, and chance-takers in the best sense of the word. Each is strong defensively, and an excellent offensive blocker, with Smith being especially adept at this phase of the game. Each is a good pass receiver while Smith has been used to advantage as a ball carrier on end-around plays, and is proficient in a number of kicking specialties. Dalrymple has been a brilliant leader, and without him Tulane has been likened to a ship without a rudder. V. C. Haynes '32, Tulane, is easily the best pass receiver in the South and was only crowded off of the team by the unusual brilliance of the honored pair. B. M Smith '32, Alabama, is a tall, powerful, and experienced player who has been invaluable to a strong team. Other good ends include V. H. Rayburn '33 and O. M. Derryberry '32, Tennessee; R. P. Grant '33, Auburn; W. H. Kelly '32, Georgia; E. N. Parnell '32, Florida, and Alfred Pease '32 Maryland.

Winning teams require husky tackles who can use their hands, are fast and, above all, can think. The South has its share of good tackles, although none was quite in a class with Alabama's F. W. Sington '30 of last year's team. Wright and Leyendecker possessed the many qualities usually attributed to successful tackle play. Both are tall and heavy, yet fast through the line and downfield. Each is an alert player, quick to size up opposing plays and rugged enough to play 60 minutes of every game. Almost in the same class with these two were W. R. Saunders '32 of Tennessee, a marvel at sifting through the line, and J. D. Patton '32, Sewanee's bulwark, whose presence caused most opponents to run plays to the other side of the line. N. T. Godfree '33, Alabama; N. A. Underwood '33, North Carolina; Capt. C. E. Cobb '33, North Carolina State; Calvert DeColigney '32 and E. C. Upton '32, Tulane; R. B. Rose '32 and J. M. Hamrick '33, Georgia; Joseph Jenkins '33, Florida, and H. H. Stark '32, V. P. I., were excellent tackles.

A brilliant group of guards featured Southern Conference play this season. Few sections had so many outstanding men at the positions. There was little doubt, however, as to the right of Scafide and Hickman to first choice. Both of these players are built along herculean lines, yet extremely fast and active for men weighing well beyond 200 pounds. Hickman was all over the field on the defense, a roving type who always got his man. His charging and interference on the offense were of a high order and much of the success of Tennessee's line play may be attributed to him. Scafide is of the stocky type and was practically immovable on the defense. Other fine guards were L. M. Leathers '32 and R. C. Maddox '32, Georgia; J. J. Krajcovic '32, Maryland; E. D. Fysal '32, North Carolina; J. E. Beasley '33, Vanderbilt; J. B. Whitworth '32, Alabama; Henry Chambless '34, Auburn, and H. J. Torrence '34, Louisiana.

Four centers were so nearly equal in ability that choice was difficult. Clarence Gracey Jr., '33, Vanderbilt; Capt. H. C. Neblett '33, Georgia Tech.; W. P. Lodrigues '33, Tulane, and Capt. J. F. Sharpe '32, Alabama, comprised the quartet. All were very accurate ball snappers and active players. Of this quartet Gracey gets first call because for two years he has never been outplayed, is unusually alert, a rugged youth possessing certain qualities of leadership, dash and determination that are most invaluable to any team. W. J. Ferrazzi '34, Florida; E. E. Adkins '32, Duke; Capt. E. S. Mayer '32, Tennessee; F. E. Seale '33, Kentucky, and L. G. Reiss '33, Virginia, were better than the average pivot men.

From a large field of classy backs Zimmerman and McEver were chosen for their usual positions at left and right halfback, respectively, and Felts at fullback; but Cain was shunted from fullback to quarterback. While some types of football retain the old system where signal calling is the prime duty, others place a premium on versatility. This backfield contains three experienced field generals, so the playing strategy would be left in good hands. Cain as a sophomore piloted Alabama to a championship, McEver has directed Tennessee at times, while Felts has done much of the signal calling at Tulane for two years. Cain has few equals anywhere in all-around value. He combines in one person the abilities of a fierce and intelligent defensive player and blocker, weight, speed, and is a line plunger who can run like a halfback on occasions. For both distance and accuracy he is unexcelled as a punter. His left-footed kicks come down with a peculiar twist that make them exceedingly difficult to handle or else are placed out of bounds in positions quite unfavorable to the enemy. While not a regular passer his left-hand tosses have a surprise value that make them highly effective. A. J. Downes '32, Georgia's captain, and Lowell Dawson '32, Tulane's field general, are signal callers who would fit in nicely in any distinguished company. T. P. Henderson '33, Vanderbilt; J. D. Branch '32, North Carolina, and W. F. Smith '34, V. M. I., have shown unusual ability at the position.

Zimmerman is a halfback who combines speed and power with a fine competitive temperament. The Tulane star is almost unstoppable in a broken field and is a punter and placement kicker of more than ordinary ability. His passes have been more than 50 per cent effective, and this amazing ability at the aerial game has accounted in no small measure for Tulane's offensive strength. McEver confounded the skeptics by coming back after a year's layoff to transform Tennessee from a good to a great eleven. The veteran Volunteer was easily one of the best all-round performers in the South. Noted for his speedy breakaway style in 1928 and 1929, McEver became a plunging halfback who was seldom stopped, and in addition blocked and passed in an exceptional manner. His defensive play left little to be desired. W. B. Feathers '34, Tennessee; J. F. Hitchcock '33, Auburn; J. S. Kelly '32, Kentucky; N. H. Mott '33, Georgia; H. C. Glover '32, Tulane; W. C. Roberts '33, Vanderbilt; W. T. Thomas '32, Virginia's captain; F. W. Slusser '32, North Carolina; E. C. Clary '34, South Carolina; J. H. Sawyers '34, Washington and Lee; A. L. Rogero '33, Florida, and G. V. Chalmers '32, Maryland's star passer, were halfbacks worthy of consideration.

Out of a group of splendid line plungers Tulane's big fullback, Felts, was chosen. He was easily the most powerful fullback on straight bucks, and his position as leading scorer of the Conference attests his ability to get through the line. He was also an unusual defensive back. He was a strong blocker, an able kicker, especially under pressure, and clever enough to handle the signal calling on various occasions. Several fullbacks were powerful lads of the old school of line crashers and would deserve consideration in a year where talent was not so abundant. Jack Roberts '32, Georgia, and R. J. Poppelman '33, Maryland, were notable in this group, while P. O. Brewer '32, Duke; J. M. Gee '34, Sewanee, and T. B. Smith '32, Louisiana, were distinguished players.

## SALTONSTALL GIVES HARVARD A VICTORY

A goal by Robert Saltonstall Jr. '33 on a pass from Ian Baldwin '33 just 55 seconds from the end of the game, gave the Harvard varsity hockey team a 2-to-1 victory over the University Club sextet, Boston's Olympic representative, in the first of a two-game series at the Boston Garden Monday night. The winning goal came while the University Club had a man in the penalty box.

The two teams battled without score for two periods, with both defenses and goalies doing brilliant work. Late in the final session the University Club took the lead, however, while Harvard was short handed, Fitzgerald beating deGive on a close-up shot. W. H. Crosby '32 put Harvard back in the game with two of its opponents off the ice. Capt. C. C. Cunningham '32 and W. B. Wood Jr. '32 assisted in the score. Saltonstall's goal came shortly after.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY CLUB
W. Crosby, Baldwin, Pell, Gallagher, lw
rw, Curtis, Sanford, Mahoney
Wood, Putnam, Everett, Wadsworth, c
c, Fitzgerald, Garrison
Cunningham, Saltonstall, Hasler, Brown, rw
lw, W. Palmer, Anderson, Nelson
P. Palmer, Martin, ld
rd, Langmaid, Dagnino
McGregor, rd ..... ld, Batchelder
deGive, Mittell, g
g, Frazier, Farrell, J. Crosby

Score—Harvard 2, University Club 1. Goals—W. Crosby and Saltonstall for Harvard; Fitzgerald for University Club. Assists—Wood, Cunningham and Baldwin for Harvard. Referees—Sands and Mooney. Time—Three 20m. periods.

## PENN QUINTET IS PROMISING

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15—With one of the most promising squads in several years, the University of Pennsylvania basketball team has two more games before the Christmas holidays start and will then jump into a strenuous Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League campaign.

Head Coach L. W. Jourdet has only four varsity lettermen remaining from last year's squad, but the new material is better than usual. Of the old players back, Capt. Leonard J. Tanseer '32 heads the list. The others are: J. J. Kayer '33, Edwin J. Mazo '32, and P. G. Riblett '32.

To replace James N. Peterson, who graduated, at center, the Red and Blue has Manuel Kaufman '34. Other candidates for center include R. G. Kelly '33 and R. J. Shoup '33.

Vincent W. Walters '32, a substitute two years ago, but not a member of the squad last season, is one of the leading guard candidates. Lester Klempner '34, a member of the junior varsity last season, is also making a strong bid for a defense position. Walters and Klempner both are skilled in handling the ball and are fairly good shooters. Norman Prize '34 is another likely looking guard candidate.

Two other football players, D. S. Kellett '34 and J. E. Ludwig '34, will report in a few days. They are guards. Among the other players on the varsity squad are: W. R. Grant '34, Leon Ratowsky '32, Harry Hendler '33, F. S. Webb '33, J. B. Powel '34, John McDonald '34, C. R. Brown '34, J. W. Hotchkiss '33 and Hubbard Allen '34.

After meeting Syracuse University at Syracuse, Dec. 19, the Pennsylvania varsity squad will rest until after the Christmas holidays, reopening with Dickinson College, Jan. 9. The first league game is with Dartmouth, Jan. 9. Aside from the 10 games in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, two each with Columbia, Dartmouth, Cornell, Yale and Princeton, games are also scheduled with the United States Naval Academy, Notre Dame, United States Military Academy, Pennsylvania State College and Swarthmore.

## HARVARD OUT OF INTERCOLLEGIATES

Harvard, for the first time in history, will not participate in the Intercollegiate Fencing Championships which will be contested in New York on March 31 and April 1, 1932. Those dates are in conflict with scholastic work at Harvard and the Crimson officials served a notice previous to the fixing of the dates that the Harvard fencers would be unable to compete on those dates, but proposed week-end dates. The Harvard swordsmen a year ago won the historic iron man trophy in the intercollegiate competition which is emblematic of the intercollegiate foils title.

Following out this policy, no Harvard track and field athletes will participate in any New York meets this season other than the Indoor Intercollegiate Championship meet. In past seasons, Harvard has entered individual athletes in the major New York meets. This new policy is in keeping with the Athletic Committee's desire not to have undergraduates compete away from Cambridge except on week-ends.

### COMMENTS ON OVEREMPHASIS

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York, yesterday placed responsibility for overemphasis in college football upon his fellow executives. "Any honest and courageous president who puts his foot down can determine just what will take place in his institution" President Robinson said in a statement. He charged that many of his fellows, "in a misguided desire to advertise their institutions and to glory in the fame of a victorious football team" had winked at practices "wholly detrimental to the ethical standards of gentlemen and scholars." He does not advocate the abolition of football.

### MARACLE BACK TO INDIANS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 15 (AP)—When the Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American Hockey League assembled for practice yesterday morning they found Elmer "Buddy" Maracle, center, awaiting them. Maracle has been returned to the Indians, with whom he long played, by the New York Rangers. He started the season with the Bronx Tigers but mishaps kept him from the line-up. Coach Frank Carroll of Springfield says Maracle must show he is right in practice before the club will offer him a contract.

### HONORARY CO-CAPTAINS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Dec. 15—E. H. Gunderson '32 and H. W. Wickey '32 were elected honorary cocaptains of the University of Iowa cross-country squad for 1931 by their teammates here yesterday. Temporary captains served throughout the season.

### YALE SIX MAY PLAY AT McGILL

MONTREAL, Dec. 15 (AP)—If negotiations succeed, Yale University will play McGill University at hockey here on Feb. 22. McGill leaves Friday night for its annual jaunt across the border, the first game being scheduled for the Boston Garden on Saturday night against Harvard.

### COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Iowa Central 32, Grundy 14.
Brigham Young 39, Marquette 32.
Kansas State 29, Washburn 24.
Missouri 25, St. Louis 23.
Franklin 34, Wabash 23.
Carleton 40, Oklahoma A. & M. 21.
Butler 36, Southern California 16.

### OXFORD DEFEATS EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Dec. 15— (Canadian Press)—Oxford University defeated Edinburgh Academicals by 11 to 3 in their annual Rugby match yesterday.

## Duluth Hornets Defeat Tulsa, 4-2

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 6 | 1 | 4 | 29 | 13 | 12 |
| Kansas City | 6 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 10 |
| Duluth | 5 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 17 | 10 |
| Tulsa | 4 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 8 |
| Buffalo | 2 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 23 | 4 |
| St. Louis | 1 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 2 |

(No points for ties)

RESULT DEC. 14

Duluth 4, Tulsa 2.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 15 — A three-goal drive in the opening period gave Duluth a lead which was never headed to defeat Tulsa, 4 to 2, in an American Hockey League game here last night. Tulsa opened the scoring at 2m. 27s. of the first period. The Hornets scored three times within four minutes, and the Oilers added another before the period was over. Duluth took the offensive in the third session to score its fourth goal.

| DULUTH | | TULSA |
|---|---|---|
| Merrill, Lessard, lw | | |
| | rw, Marker, Moffatt, Wakeford | |
| Scott, Leswick, c | | |
| | c, Acaster, Sheppard, Metcalfe | |
| Forslund, Anderson, rw, lw, | | Lafrance, Healey |
| Bergl, ld | | rd, Hansen, Langlois |
| Davis, Stuart, rd | | Trapp |
| Turner, g | | g, McCusker |

Score—Duluth 4, Tulsa 2. Goals—Davis, Forslund, Merrill, Leswick for Duluth; Hansen, Acaster for Tulsa. Assists—Forslund 2, Lessard, E. Anderson for Duluth; Trapp for Tulsa. Referee—Helmer Grenner, Duluth. Time—Three 20m. periods.

## TAYLOR FEATURES IN SECOND ROUND

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—Murray Taylor of the Harvard Club was the star in the Princeton Club invitation squash tennis tournament as the second round was completed yesterday. Holding a high standing in the game way back in the days of Stillman and Winston, he showed that the old style play as taught by Stephen H. Feron, the father of the game, was still a factor by defeating R. Mason Kirkland, a member of the New York Athletic Club championship team, who ranks number eight in the United States list, in straight games, 15—9, 17—14.

The two leading seeded players, Edward G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, and Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club, both came through their matches in straight games, as did Philip T. Moore, Columbia University Club, the third ranking player. McLaughlin defeated Arnold Wood Jr. of the home club, 15—4, 15—11; Larigan disposed of J. B. Quincy Jr., New York Athletic Club, 15—7, 15—7, and Moore, playing his steadiest, outcrafted Frank Barry Ryan Jr., the new star of the Yale Club, to win at 15—9, 15—4.

The other winner of the day was Milton Baron, the Fraternity Club leader, who is gradually recovering his old-time vigor after a lapse from play of several years. He defeated Gardner Hirons of the Columbia University Club, 15—13, 15—9, after Hirons was leading at 11—5 in the first game.

Today will bring the quarterfinal matches, with McLaughlin meeting Taylor, Robert C. Hynson of the home club opposing Burdett H. O'Connor, Crescent A. C. leader, Moore encountering Baron, while Larigan will have Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C., for his opponent. The summary:

Second Round

Edward G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, 15—4, 15—11.

Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, defeated R. Mason Kirkland, N. Y. A. C., 15—9, 17—14.

Philip T. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, 15—9, 15—4.

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated Gardner Hirons, Columbia U. C., 15—13, 15—9.

Edward R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., defeated J. B. Quincy, N. Y. A. C., 15—7, 15—7.

## HOCKEY NOTES

LAST year Chicago led the National Hockey League in the number of shutouts with 12, but this season the Black Hawks are leading in having been shut out the most times. There have been 10 shutouts to date and Black Hawks have been held scoreless in four of the ten games. Boston and Canadiens lead in this year's shutouts, Hainsworth of Canadiens having shut out Boston, Detroit and Americans, while Thompson has shut out Black Hawks twice and Detroit once.

President C. F. Adams of the Boston Bruins has ordered his club to exhibit strict defensive tactics against New York Americans in New York, and in their next game the Bruins, under penalty of a $25 fine for each one, including Manager Ross, are to shoot or attempt to shoot the puck into American territory as a defensive measure at least 61 times. President Adams claims Americans, by his personal count, attempted or did shoot the puck up the ice that many times in Boston. If the Bruins should be trailing Americans in score that action will look quite out of place.

### LITTLE RESIGNS AT WISCONSIN

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 15—George E. Little, for six years athletic director at University of Wisconsin, has tendered his resignation, it is announced here. He requested that it take effect at the end of the academic year. The athletic council recently announced it would reorganize the athletic department as a result of dissatisfaction over the football season and its financial revenue. Little's resignation came as a surprise, the expectation being that G. F. Thisthlitwaite, football coach, would resign.

### CUNNINGHAM IN THIRD ROUND

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—The second round of the newest tourney in squash tennis, the Class C novice tourney, now in progress at New York Athletic Club, was cleaned up with the exception of one match, yesterday, when play was resumed after a rest over the week-end. W. Dickson Cunningham of the Yale Club, followed his team mate, J. S. Becker, into the third round, with an easy victory over C. E. Bunn of the home club, with the winner eased off in the second game by a score of 15—1, 18—16.

### CALDER RECEIVES PROTEST

MONTREAL, Dec. 15 (AP)—Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, said today he had received a formal protest from C. F. Adams, president of the Boston Bruins, against the style of hockey played by the New York Americans. The Boston club complained the defensive tactics of the New York team provided a dull spectacle for the hockey fans in Boston last Tuesday. No official action was announced by the league president.

### OTTAWA SEXTET AT STOCKHOLM

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 15 (AP)—The touring Ottawa ice hockey team arrived in Stockholm today after a strenuous tour of Europe, during which it scored 21 goals to 3 for its various opponents. The Canadians play a Stockholm team at Goeta tomorrow and at Alk Friday, completing their tour Sunday with a game against an all-Sweden team.

## NO CHANGES IN FOOTBALL LEAD

### Leaders Are Unchanged in English Association Football League

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

| | W | D | L | Goals For | Goals Ag | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Everton | 14 | 1 | 4 | 69 | 32 | 29 |
| West Bromwich A. | 11 | 4 | 5 | 43 | 22 | 26 |
| The Arsenal | 9 | 6 | 4 | 44 | 25 | 24 |
| Sheffield United | 10 | 2 | 7 | 44 | 32 | 22 |
| Huddersfield Town | 8 | 6 | 5 | 33 | 27 | 22 |
| Sheffield Wed. | 10 | 2 | 7 | 48 | 41 | 22 |
| Liverpool | 10 | 2 | 7 | 41 | 40 | 22 |
| Aston Villa | 9 | 3 | 5 | 47 | 30 | 21 |
| Newcastle United | 9 | 2 | 6 | 36 | 30 | 20 |
| Birmingham | 8 | 4 | 7 | 39 | 34 | 20 |
| Middlesbrough | 8 | 4 | 7 | 38 | 39 | 20 |

SECOND DIVISION

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leeds United | 13 | 3 | 2 | 45 | 17 | 30 |
| Wolverhampton | 12 | 3 | 3 | 56 | 20 | 27 |
| Plymouth Argyle | 10 | 6 | 3 | 42 | 25 | 26 |
| Bury | 11 | 3 | 5 | 44 | 29 | 25 |
| Stoke City | 10 | 4 | 5 | 35 | 21 | 24 |
| Bradford | 10 | 4 | 5 | 36 | 23 | 24 |
| Notts County | 8 | 5 | 6 | 42 | 33 | 21 |
| Southampton | 9 | 2 | 8 | 32 | 41 | 20 |
| Millwall | 8 | 3 | 8 | 35 | 29 | 19 |
| Notts Forest | 7 | 5 | 7 | 35 | 37 | 19 |
| Swansea Town | 9 | 0 | 10 | 39 | 34 | 18 |

THIRD—Northern

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gateshead | 11 | 2 | 3 | 42 | 18 | 24 |
| York City | 10 | 4 | 4 | 32 | 29 | 24 |
| Lincoln City | 11 | 1 | 3 | 38 | 18 | 23 |
| Southport | 9 | 4 | 4 | 23 | 23 | 22 |
| Chester | 7 | 7 | 3 | 30 | 24 | 21 |
| Crewe Alexandria | 8 | 6 | 6 | 37 | 28 | 19 |
| Wrexham | 7 | 5 | 5 | 28 | 23 | 19 |
| Accrington Stan. | 9 | 1 | 6 | 37 | 31 | 19 |
| Barrow | 9 | 1 | 7 | 27 | 24 | 19 |
| Darlington | 8 | 3 | 5 | 26 | 24 | 19 |
| Tranmere Rovers | 8 | 2 | 6 | 45 | 23 | 18 |

THIRD—Southern

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brentford | 12 | 2 | 3 | 36 | 18 | 26 |
| Southend United | 9 | 6 | 2 | 36 | 19 | 24 |
| Fulham | 11 | 2 | 4 | 52 | 28 | 24 |
| Crystal Palace | 9 | 5 | 3 | 36 | 25 | 23 |
| Watford | 10 | 3 | 5 | 43 | 33 | 23 |
| Coventry City | 8 | 5 | 5 | 45 | 38 | 21 |
| Brighton | 8 | 4 | 6 | 27 | 24 | 20 |
| Exeter City | 8 | 4 | 6 | 38 | 34 | 20 |
| Norwich City | 7 | 5 | 5 | 26 | 18 | 19 |
| Luton Town | 9 | 1 | 8 | 32 | 26 | 19 |
| Reading | 7 | 5 | 6 | 31 | 29 | 19 |

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Motherwell | 16 | 5 | 1 | 73 | 21 | 37 |
| Rangers | 15 | 4 | 2 | 61 | 21 | 34 |
| Celtic | 11 | 7 | 3 | 60 | 28 | 29 |
| Aberdeen | 12 | 5 | 6 | 37 | 31 | 29 |
| St. Mirren | 13 | 2 | 7 | 47 | 30 | 28 |
| Third Lanark | 12 | 3 | 7 | 52 | 51 | 27 |
| Kilmarnock | 10 | 6 | 6 | 42 | 30 | 26 |
| Clyde | 8 | 7 | 7 | 35 | 35 | 23 |
| Hearts | 10 | 2 | 11 | 32 | 36 | 22 |
| Partick Thistle | 9 | 3 | 9 | 33 | 32 | 21 |

Second Division

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Stirling | 15 | 2 | 3 | 58 | 25 | 32 |
| Stenhousemuir | 13 | 3 | 3 | 57 | 32 | 29 |
| St. Johnstone | 12 | 4 | 4 | 53 | 31 | 28 |
| Raith Rovers | 12 | 3 | 6 | 56 | 40 | 27 |
| Forfar Athletic | 11 | 4 | 5 | 46 | 41 | 26 |
| Hibernian | 10 | 5 | 6 | 47 | 28 | 25 |
| Bo'Ness | 9 | 7 | 5 | 39 | 41 | 25 |
| East Fife | 11 | 2 | 7 | 60 | 35 | 24 |
| Queen of South | 11 | 2 | 8 | 59 | 43 | 24 |
| Alloa | 9 | 3 | 9 | 46 | 40 | 21 |

IRISH LEAGUE

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linfield | 12 | 2 | 1 | 44 | 15 | 26 |
| Belfast Celtic | 9 | 4 | 2 | 28 | 10 | 22 |
| Glentorna | 10 | 4 | 4 | 50 | 27 | 21 |
| Colleraine | 8 | 3 | 4 | 37 | 32 | 19 |
| Derry City | 7 | 5 | 3 | 35 | 19 | 19 |
| Portadown | 6 | 3 | 6 | 22 | 23 | 15 |

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Dec. 14—There is no change in the leadership in any department of the English Association Football League as the result of Saturday's games, for the five top teams in the first and second divisions averted defeat, and, owing to the second round for the Football Association Challenge Cup, there were only five matches in the northern and southern sections of the third division.

It was a day of high scoring and 18 teams in the 44 matches found the net on four or more occasions, the highest tally being to the credit of the Wolverhampton Wanderers, who rattled up seven goals against Portvale. The Wolves' aggregate of 56 goals is only exceeded in the league by the 69 of Everton, the leader in the premier division, which, after a setback last week against Westham United, made a good return to form and penetrated Middlesbrough's defense five times.

Generally speaking, the Southern clubs had the better of Northern teams in their encounters in round two for the famous trophy, and six clubs—Bath City, Burton Town, Darwin, Aldershot, Crooktown, and Yeovil — operating outside "big" league football, will appear in the draw for the third round, with all the clubs exempted from the preliminary rounds, namely, the sides of the first and second division of the league and the renowned amateur team, Corinthians. Of the six teams mentioned, only the first three have definitely finished with the second round. As Aldershot and Crooktown fought a drawn game, they will have to replay, and Yeovil, which Saturday became the first team to prevent Fulham scoring this season, also has to fight out its cup tie again.

The leaders in the first division of the Scottish League likewise had a good day and Third Lanark, Clyde and Partick were the only three in the first 10 to be defeated. The highest score across border was 8 by Kilmarnock against the lowly-placed Dundee United.

In the Irish League the champions, Glentoran, despite having scored more goals than any other side, are now only third to Linfield and Belfast Celtic, Linfield having the commanding advantage of four points.

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## Rangers' Record Against Boston

IN the last five years the New York Rangers have not fared very well against the Boston Bruins in National Hockey League competition and perhaps the fact that the New Yorkers, in 38 games played, including one this season, have never scored more than three goals against a Bruin defense in any one game has much to do with it.

Rangers have won only nine of the games played and their largest margin in a final score has been only two goals whereas the Bruins have won a total of 21 of the games and eight have been tied including a successive run of 15 victories and three ties in 18 straight games.

Boston's high-scoring achievements against Rangers occurred in Boston when they won a game in 1927 by 7 to 1 and another in 1930, 9 to 2. All this is particularly impressive because Rangers have won a world championship during this time and have one of the cleverest sco

# THE HOME FORUM

## An Experience by Melchester Cathedral

WHEN, years ago, I read Emerson's remark that he would write *Whim* on his doorpost, I had no idea how far that little candle would throw its beams. My particular whim was to see again the single British soldier who ever fell into my American hands, thirteen years ago, one midnight by the Marne. I picked out that British uniform in the long line of waiting figures, and made for him at once. He was shy and uncommunicative, and, to my inquiry as to where he came from, he only ventured the general statement that it was Cambridgeshire.

As I was persistent, he rather reluctantly admitted that his home was my favorite cathedral town, which, for anonymity's sake, I will call Melchester. My enthusiasm rose at once on finding anyone who called that home, but fell almost as quickly when, hoping to make him feel freer, I told him that I used to know the dean there. Deans were plainly not for "the likes of him," and he was now shyer than ever. So there was nothing for it but to do what I could for the lonely chap, making no further reference to deans. A few hours later he vanished, and, having written Whim on my doorpost, I resolved, no matter how long I might be in doing it, to find him again.

Last year the time came when I made a pilgrimage to Melchester to find out how things might be with him. Melchester is so small that people are not hard to find, and I came upon his home down by the riverside. It was a neighborhood which, in his day, must have been as native heath to Hereward the Wake. The door of this ancient workingman's dwelling was opened to me by his mother, who was amazed at this invasion by an unmistakable American. What could it all be about? Asking if her son were at home, I mentioned more explicitly the one who had been in France.

"Ah, that'll be Rodney," she replied, "who is working at the factory across the way." She said she could take me there if I did not mind her clothes. As I had made friends with her son when his clothes were at their worst and had cherished a vivid and grateful remembrance of him for twelve years, of course I did not mind his mother. As we walked up the factory lane together, I laughed to think of the incongruity of having been invited to the Deanery on my last visit and this time inviting myself to the factory. The mother was more than puzzled, but at last disappeared into a cavernous warehouse, to emerge presently with Rodney. And now both wanted to know, but waited respectfully for me to divulge, who I was and what this visit might portend.

I asked Claygate (which is not really his name) if he remembered me and he replied: "Well, no, sir, I carn't say that I do at the moment, sir."

"Did he remember Château-Thierry?"

"Well, yes, sir, I do, but not much about it, for you see it was night when I was there, sir."

I asked him if he remembered anything, and he replied that about the only thing was an American officer who showed him some attention. So I ended their suspense by telling them that I must have been that officer.

"Well, sir, I can hardly believe it, sir, that you should remember me after all these years. And I'm very pleased you should come to look me up again. I can hardly believe it, sir."

But work was pressing and, finding that he would be free at half-past five and could go out with me for dinner and a talk, I reached the cathedral just in time for Even Song, during which I sat looking at the venerable dean and wondering what he would think about me if he knew where I had just come from. I thought of another favorite soldier, McCafferty, who never quite understood why I should be fast friends with him and then, at other times, go "cavorting," as he called it, with a dean, or even now and then with a bishop. All in a moment the ancient glamour of the great cathedral pervaded me. A cathedral is much more than stone or architecture, being built of centuries of praise and thousands of devout personalities. When the service was over, I returned to the riverside for my reunion with Claygate.

He was standing at his doorway, dressed in his workingman's best, and, as we started out to find a restaurant, he said that he did not know much about them, for he never ate anywhere but at home. The places we looked into were discouraging, and I said at last that we had better not hunt any more, but just go right up to my hotel at the top of the long hill, The Sheepshead. But I had no sooner said it than I knew I had blundered, for he flushed suddenly.

"Well, you know, sir, I carn't quite do that, sir, for I'm a working lad and we don't go to The Sheepshead."

In the delight of finding him once more, I had quite forgotten I was not in America. Finally he said that he had thought of something that might help us out. His sister was a waitress at the near-by inn, The Melchester Arms, and she might know of just the right thing for us. So we entered the yard of that inn, and there came upon the quintessence of all an English inn should be. Out came his sister, who invited us to step right upstairs. We could have a private dining room, she could wait upon us and we would be quite undisturbed. Dinner was just being served.

I had looked for some tiny cubicle and was rather taken aback when she threw open a stately banqueting room about forty feet long, with great windows and draperies, mirrors and a long green covered table extending down the length of the room,—evidently nothing less than a room in which the Corporation or the County people might foregather ceremoniously. "Would this do?" she asked hopefully. I thought it would. I never have anything but good fortune when I am in England.

The sister spread a white cloth over the end of the table, placing me at its head and Claygate at my right. And now all Claygate's dread was whisked away. I rallied him a bit about his shyness that night at Château-Thierry, but he said he was always that way and had never encountered any Americans before. Then he went on to tell me about himself. He had married and had three children, who were just now away from home. While we pieced together the past, the sister was cheerily in and out.

"And how did you remember my name, sir, among all those men?" he asked and could not get over his surprise that he should have left any impression on anybody.

I was sure the dinner was being garnished with a good many delicacies in honor of our meeting, as we sat on through the long evening light. It was a good dinner and at length Claygate suggested that I might like to walk by the river. There the silence was intense. Solitary fishermen sat at intervals among the reeds on the bank and Claygate made it a point to introduce me to them all, explaining who I was and why I had come. The circle of the riverside being completed, he wanted me to see his little tenement home not far off. It had two rooms and scullery below, with two rooms above.

"We only use this on Sundays," he said, as he showed me the front room about ten feet square. We stood outside at the front and, as he accompanied me up the hill with the Minster rising ahead, I said: "Just think of a man's seeing that every time he looks up," and he laughed and said quite honestly: "Well, sir, you see I'm so used to it I hardly ever notice it, for a fact. I've seen it ever since I was born and I'm so used to it." As the darkness fell, we lingered outside The Sheepshead, still talking. He said that sometimes he did think of moving away and trying to start life afresh somewhere else, but he supposed he never would. He writes me now at long intervals.

If I had to go on and explain why I made this visit, I should spoil it all. I just wanted to see this chap again, and seeing him was worth all the trouble I took. What I wonder at is why a lot of others who long for practically the same thing do not just go and do likewise. Nothing could really be easier. And when a whim like this possesses one for years, how could he be more innocently and happily engaged than in just doing Emerson's way, writing it on his doorpost and some day issuing forth to make it valid?

J. S. Z.


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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY


## The Pageantry of Venice

At Venice, the dull become poetic, the commonplace kindle with romance. The generations of grave, resolute, far-seeing men are forgotten; the splendor, the charm, the glory, the ineffable grace, remain. Strangers ask eagerly, not about Dandolo and Pisani, or Sarpi and Morosini, but about the legends and the pageants; for it seems as improbable that the humdrum concerns of trade and administration, or even the weighty business of war and statecraft, could have been carried on in this magic city as in fairyland itself. . . .

And yet, although descriptions pale, we must take one glimpse of that Venetian festival which outdazzled and outlasted all the rest—the yearly wedding of the Republic and the Adriatic, which commemorated the victorious naval expedition when Orseolo the Great cleared the Dalmatian coast of pirates and established the supremacy of Venice on the sea. To mark that triumph, the Doge and his retinue went in procession through the Lido port to the open Adriatic. . . .

Long after Venice had lost the sceptre of the sea crowds of visitors journeyed yearly from all parts of the world to witness that rite; symbolic of her former supremacy. Travelers and authors have vied with each other in depicting the dazzling spectacle. The Bucentaur, the ducal galley, all gilded, with its canopy of crimson velvet; the gold and crimson gonfalon of St. Mark; the forty long oars, each manned by four rowers; the ducal throne fixed on a great golden shell; the Doge himself, venerable and grave, clad in superb robes; the Councillors, the Procurators, the Senators, the Sages, the Agogadors, in crimson or black. . . . The unwonted stillness of the journey out; the solemnity of the marriage rite, when the Doge, unattended, from the stern of his barge drops the ring into the sea; then the sudden taking up by ten thousand throats of his words, "Desponsamus te, Mare"; the boundless vivacity, the acclamations, the triumphal energy, of the return to the city,—who has not in imagination beheld all this, framed by the matchless Venetian architecture and the opaline waters of the Lagoon, and the sky of pale sapphire and sunbeams which arches above them? —From "A Short History of Venice," by WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

Reproduced by Courtesy of the Artist

*"First Edition of the Deya Press"—Deya, Balearic Isles, Spain—From a Water Color by Anita Willets Burnham*

## *Music*

She spoke little English
And often expressed her thoughts
In words that made us smile.

"Do you make much music?"
She asked me once
As she came into my house
And seeing the piano
Stopped to admire it,
And touch the keys
In loving gesture.

"No," I replied,
"I wish I did. . . .
My sister's our musician,
You must come, sometime, and hear her."

All day those words
Stayed in my thought,
Till I could see them
As words written. . . .
"Do you make much music?"
How quaint . . . she had not meant . . .

But all day, too,
As with a sense, new wakened,
I saw
A rhythm in each thing
I looked at,
From the tiniest leaves
Which crackled in the gutters,
Or danced, as to a tune,
Unheard by us, played by the wind,
To the hugest, newest building,
Reared skyward in strong imposing
Granite symmetry,
And steel-wrought rhythm.

"Do you make much music?"
Do I? I wonder.

MILDRED NICKERSON.

## British Columbia's Beautiful River

There is no other river in the world just like the Skeena. It rises in a jade lakelet and, gaining in size and impetus as it goes, dashes down from the mountains, racing through wild canyons or deep gorges. Many rivers join it, bringing always a burden of lake-water. The long, irregular, hundred-mile stretch of Babine Lake, which is the delight of fisherman, camper and canoeist, has outlet to the Skeena through Babine River. And a few miles below the Babine the broad, turbulent, pale-green Bulkley gives of its all to the Skeena.

To this point, near the town of Hazelton, the Skeena has flowed south between the mountain ridges. Now it turns westward; but to reach the sea it must cut through the entire Coast Range. This it does by winding in and out among the mountain-spurs, accepting and widening natural gorges rather than cutting through rock and forming canyons. The result is some of the most exquisitely beautiful scenery in America, perhaps in the world. Each turn of the river, each unfolding of the hills, is like a delicate etching. There is none of the wild ruggedness, the tumultuous grandeur, of the Rockies to be found here. But long after the magnificence of icefields and glaciers is but a blurred memory, the haunting beauty of the Skeena remains, poignantly.

The hills, amethyst and lavender-gray, fold upon one another softly, running up from the water, reaching their points out so that the river, as smooth as a lake, must turn and wander round. Here and there, in the midst of the broad water, there are islands, covered with spruce and feathery willow, the shingle beaches strewn with driftwood. Where the river is more shallow, boulders lie in its bed and are showered as the water dashes against them. Smoothed by this constant beat of the river, and wet with spray, they glisten like lacquered stones, in red and yellow and bright heliotrope.

Another turn and the river is narrow and deep, swift-flowing, but smooth, its glassy surface mirroring the cliffs and the leaning trees. Above moss-green rocks a fringe of poplars, wind-blown till their leaves show white, gleam like flecks of silver where they reflect in the opal-blue water. The next turn shows pinkish-gray cliffs, completely framed in dark cedars and duplicated in the water-mirror of the river.

Hills, misty, unreal, smoke-blue and green and amethyst, rise steeply from the edge of the water; and beyond them mountains, snow-splashed, hazy, exquisitely colored, stand softly against the sky.—VERNON QUINN, in "Beautiful Canada."

THIS whimsically named water color, by Anita Willets Burnham, represents village gossips at work over the wash tubs in a hill town of the Balearic Islands. Even in a black and white reproduction, the strength, vigor, and character which have won recognition for this painter's work are evident, and the freshness and sparkle may be imagined without effort. Mrs. Burnham, a resident of Chicago, has traveled widely, painting on the way, and choosing as subjects for her happy and vigorous treatment peasant types in Spain, France, Italy, and the Orient. She has expressed her preference for the Balearic Islands, whose population is distinguished by cleanliness, courtesy, and, in their attitude toward visitors, a policy of laissez-faire which make the islands a veritable painter's paradise.

The Balearics are a small island group off the coast of Spain. The brilliant coloring, soft air, and rocky coast of Mediterranean countries form a setting of natural beauty and romance for an ancient civilization to which Spanish and Moorish influences have contributed an almost equal share. Above the high plateau in the center of Majorca, the largest island, a temple to Diana once stood, from which the town probably derives its name, Deya. One may easily envisage in Mrs. Burnham's painting the vivid blue of the southern sky, the jaunty green of the pines, and the creamy pink of the houses with their tile roofs of infinitely varied hues, all making a fitting background for the picturesque peasant women whose tongues are perhaps busier than their hands.

This painting was displayed during the past summer, at the Art Institute of Chicago, in a joint exhibit of the work of Mrs. Burnham and her daughter.

## La Munificence de Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A UNE époque où la question des besoins quotidiens occupe de nombreuses pensées, il est peut-être utile de rappeler quelques-unes des situations analogues dont parle la Bible. Aux temps anciens, l'expérience des Israélites prouva maintes et maintes fois, dans le désert, que la munificence de Dieu est à la disposition de ceux qui, comme Moïse, Le reconnaissent du fond du cœur et implorent Son aide sans réserve. Dieu leur y procura de l'eau, de la viande, de la manne, lors du témoignage des sens matériels concernant la disette et les privations. Le neuvième chapitre de Néhémie donne le récit suivant des bienfaits qu'ils reçurent au cours des quarante années de leurs pérégrinations dans le désert: "Tu les nourris pendant quarante ans dans le désert, sans que rien leur manquât; leurs vêtements ne s'usèrent point et leurs pieds n'enflèrent point."

Une autre preuve de la Providence divine se dénote dans le récit relatif à la veuve de Sarepta. Etant sur le point de mourir de faim, elle rencontra le prophète Elie, dont la compréhension de Dieu se prévalut de Sa générosité, puisqu'il est dit: "La farine ne s'épuisa pas dans le vase et l'huile ne manqua pas dans la cruche."

De plus, le Nouveau Testament mentionne cet extraordinaire événement quant à Jésus qui, dans le désert où il n'y avait apparemment qu'une quantité limitée de pain et de poisson, pourvut à la nourriture de "quatre mille hommes, sans compter les femmes et les enfants"; et, "tous mangèrent et furent rassasiés." Et, non seulement, la subsistance ne s'arrêta pas là, car il resta plus de "sept corbeilles pleines" qui prouvèrent l'abondant approvisionnement de Dieu. La Bible contient de nombreux exemples similaires démontrant que, en vérité, Dieu peut dresser une table dans le désert.

Quelle leçon pouvons-nous tirer de ces expériences? Quel exemple illustrent-elles? A la lumière de la Science Chrétienne, découverte et fondée par Mary Baker Eddy, toutes ces expériences convergent vers le fait spirituel et précis ayant trait à la perfection et à la totalité de l'homme. Pour l'homme parfait et complet, tel que Dieu l'a créé, nul besoin n'existe auquel il ne soit déjà suppléé, nulle demande de subsistance à laquelle il ne soit déjà pourvu.

On demandera peut-être: "Dieu connaissait-Il les tribulations des Israélites, la pénurie de la veuve, ou le manque de nourriture matérielle pour subvenir à la multitude? S'il en avait été ainsi, ces conditions inharmonieuses auraient donc participé de la nature de la Vérité, car Dieu, la Vérité, ne peut connaître que ce qui est vrai. Remédier à ces conditions eût donc été impossible. L'œuvre de Dieu est terminée. Ce qu'il faut, par conséquent, c'est corriger le sens limité de l'existence. Que firent Moïse, Elie et Jésus? Ils ont acquis une claire conception de la proximité de Dieu, de la perfection et de l'état complet de l'homme, en tant qu'image et ressemblance de Dieu. Ce même devoir nous incombe aujourd'hui, si nous voulons réagir contre ces suggestions: temps difficiles, manque de ressources, dépression, ou peu importe le nom de ces faux arguments.

Ce procédé de s'attacher à une compréhension claire, concernant la vérité de l'être, était la méthode employée par Jésus pour ramener à un état harmonieux les malades et les pécheurs. Aux pages 476 et 477 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Jésus voyait dans la Science l'homme parfait, qui lui apparaissait là où l'homme mortel pécheur apparaît aux mortels. Dans cet homme parfait le Sauveur voyait la ressemblance même de Dieu, et cette vue correcte de l'homme guérissait les malades."

Jésus était le Guide et, si nous suivons son exemple, nous pourrons, selon qu'il nous le laissa comprendre, faire les œuvres qu'il a accomplies. La maladie, l'inharmonie familiale et la disette se manifestent-elles? Alors, voyons nos semblables, ainsi que nous-mêmes, à la vraie lumière, c'est-à-dire comme ils sont en réalité: parfaits, pourvus de tout, spirituels, reflétant Dieu, l'Entendement infini. Et si nous nous approchons assez près de Dieu, tout près, pour pouvoir constater l'homme tel qu'il est vraiment,—en tant qu'enfant du Tout-Puissant,—alors la guérison en résultera.

Dans cette œuvre de remédier à un état inharmonieux, il est spécialement important de se rappeler que la nature spirituelle de l'homme est l'image et la ressemblance exactes de Dieu, une conscience individuelle exempte de souillure matérielle. Ce n'est qu'en se basant sur la perfection spirituelle que l'on comprend correctement ce qu'est l'homme; et l'on réussit ainsi à amener la guérison. Quelle que soit la gravité des apparences matérielles, il n'y a pas lieu de s'en effrayer. Notre devoir est de conserver une attitude mentale scientifique, et nous y parviendrons en nous basant sur la spiritualité complète de l'homme réel. "Pour bien raisonner," est-il dit à la page 492 de *Science et Santé*, "on ne devrait envisager qu'un seul fait, savoir, l'existence spirituelle. En réalité il n'y a pas d'autre existence, puisque la Vie ne saurait être unie à sa dissemblance, la mortalité."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

## God's Munificence

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

AT A time when the question of daily supply is occupying the thoughts of many, a consideration of some of the references to this subject which we find in the Bible may be helpful. In the wilderness experience of the Israelites of old, it was proved time and again that God's munificence is available to those who, as did Moses, acknowledge Him whole-heartedly and seek His aid unreservedly. He provided them with water, with meat, with manna, at a time when the material senses testified of lack and privation. A recital of the benefits which they received during their forty years' wandering in the wilderness may be found in the ninth chapter of Nehemiah, where we read, "Forty years didst thou sustain them in the wilderness, so that they lacked nothing; their clothes waxed not old, and their feet swelled not."

Another proof of God's providence is found in the record of the widow of Zarephath, who was at the point of starvation when the prophet Elijah appeared on the scene and, through his understanding of God, made available His bounty, so that "the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail."

Then there is that outstanding event recorded in the New Testament, when Jesus fed "four thousand men, besides women and children" in the wilderness, there being available, as it seemed, but a limited supply of bread and fish. "They did all eat, and were filled." Not only that, but there were left over "seven baskets full," proving God's abundant supply. The Bible contains many similar instances where it was proved that God is indeed able to furnish a table in the wilderness.

What lesson can we learn from these experiences? What do they exemplify? In the light of Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, they all point to a fixed spiritual fact, namely, man's perfection and completeness. The perfect and complete man of God's creating has no unfilled need, no demand for which the supply is not provided.

It may be asked: Did God know of the plight of the Israelites? Was He aware of the widow's penury, or of the absence of material food for the multitude? If so, then these inharmonious conditions would have partaken of the nature of Truth, for God, Truth, can know only that which is true. Consequently, it would have been impossible to correct them. God's work is done. The need for correction, therefore, is with the finite sense of existence. What did Moses, Elijah, and Jesus do? They gained a clear realization of God's nearness, of man's perfection and completeness as the image and likeness of God. And we have the same task today if we would counteract the suggestion of hard times, shortage of supply, depression, or whatever the erroneous argument may call itself.

This process of holding to a clear realization of the truth of being was the method which Jesus employed in restoring to normal and harmonious condition the sick and the sinning. On pages 476 and 477 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

Jesus was the Way-shower, and if we follow his example we shall be able to do the works which he did, as he himself intimated. Is the condition one of sickness, of inharmonious relationship, of lack? Then let us see our fellow men, as well as ourselves, in the true light, as in reality perfect, complete, spiritual, the reflection of the infinite Mind, God. And if we draw near enough to God, so near that we see man as he really is, as the child of the Almighty, healing will result.

In this work of correcting a discordant condition, it is especially important to remember man's spiritual nature as God's exact image and likeness, an individual consciousness, without taint of materiality. It is on this basis of spiritual perfection alone that we can reason correctly about man and achieve healing results. There is no need to be frightened over the material evidences, however serious they may seem to be. Our task is to maintain a scientific mental attitude; and we can do this on the basis of the real man's complete spirituality. On page 492 of Science and Health we read: "For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence. In reality there is no other existence, since Life cannot be united to its unlikeness, mortality."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## An Immigrant

During his first thirty years, he learned all that tradition and precept and experience could teach him about farming on the meadowy lands of the lower Rhine. Then a sudden whim brought him to America and set him down on a rocky Connecticut hillside, there to employ his knowledge and skill as best he could. He had a new language to learn, novel customs and ways of thinking to puzzle out and make his peace with, and above all a totally new agricultural problem. Although he came deeply versed in country things, the ways and means that had served thirty generations of his people would not work in Connecticut, he found, at all. No longer could he store his potatoes out of doors, as his father had taught him to do; New England corn required a treatment of which his experience told him nothing; several of the crops he knew best of all could not be raised in this new land, and they had to be abandoned for others of which he had never heard.

Yet, year by year, he learned. If industry alone could suffice, he was determined to do as well in Connecticut as his father had done in the Rhineland. It was not for nothing that he had seen his grandfather carry his tools to and from the field in a basket on his head, so that his hands might be free for knitting. Many of the more careful methods of European husbandry he saw no reason for abandoning. Here, as at home, he was resolved to waste not in order that he might not want. His saw was never allowed to lie in the sun, for that, he knew, would "draw its temper." His scythe, when he went home to dinner, was always carefully tucked under a tussock of hay. His whetstone was often soaked in vinegar, because that made it "bite better."

The most remarkable difference, however, between this immigrant and his Yankee neighbor was his merriment and childlike delight in every kind of sport and play. Although he worked as hard as most of them, he played far harder. After ten hours in the hay field, he would go home to play on his violin the tunes he had learned as a boy. The names and habitats of American plants and birds and beasts were soon better known to him than to men and women who had been brought up among them. He took a deep and fond delight in all little things. A very small bird or flower or tree awoke in this burly man, who had the strength of four, the same protective affection that a child feels for its doll. Something, too, of the intense fondness he had once had—and which he retained—for his fatherland, was transferred to Connecticut. Better than any other man of his neighborhood he knew the rivers and brooks, the woods and hills, the roads and lanes about his farm. His strong Teutonic instinct for home had survived transplanting.

Thus in thirty years there has been made an American who brings into the new land some of the wisdom and tradition, some of the charm, of the older world. America's gain is obvious. It is to be hoped that the immigrant's reward has been commensurate.

## *Indian Song*

The night is white behind the black hills.
The Moon-Woman comes,
Driving the stars before her.
As the shepherd drives his flock;
As the herdsman drives his herd.
As buffalo are driven by the huntsman
In the great plains,
Where the Wind-Man wanders
In search of his mate.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG.


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# WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

## A Village Finds Itself

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

THERE are not many women who have changed the thought, atmosphere, and activity of an entire town, and who have done so not by being mere Lady Bountifuls, but by becoming one with the inhabitants, enabling them all to enrich the thought of the village by their own efforts and growth.

Center Sandwich a few years ago was remarkably like many another little New England village, unless it were perhaps more abundantly endowed with the natural beauty of the New Hampshire hills around Lake Winnepesaukee. As in many a village they bounded their interests by the boundaries of the town. Today Center Sandwich is famous for its handicrafts, widely known for the fact that a large number of its men, women and children are making beautiful things, studying designs, originating and carrying out lovely patterns of weaving, embroidery, furniture, handwrought iron, and experimenting with dyes and the spinning of yarns. Its people are forever grouping themselves for some class in art or crafts, are alert to hear how they can improve their designs or make their community an expression of more of the handicrafts. Hobnobbing over the back fence now includes the latest news of a snowball quilt with pine tree border or advice on covering a peg-leg stool. A meeting in the village between Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith is an incident in bringing exquisite homespuns to the little community shop, or by way of sharing the fact that young Jack has joined the cabinetmaking group or Mary has achieved a lovely color with a goldenrod dye.

If Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge had been willing to be like most "summer people" the year after year that she and the family went to Center Sandwich, this little village would not have become one of the most interesting spots of New England, nor would it now serve as a pattern for the Governor of New Hampshire who would like to see a state development of local handicraft centers. "At first I was too busy taking care of my children to think much of the town," said Mrs. Coolidge, "but as soon as they had grown up we began to see what we could find in the place to develop; for the village, for all the natural beauty of its setting, was dull, lacked individuality and interest. There seemed nothing approaching the arts except a few persons who were making hooked rugs of the most ordinary modern designs. However, since there was nothing but hooked rugs, we began with hooked rugs."

A rug exhibit was announced and Mrs. Coolidge, with a committee appointed by the historical society, visited the homes in the village to explain the idea. The local library loaned the room, and a man from Boston was imported to award "honorable mention," stating in each case the good points in design and craftsmanship shown. The affair made a little ripple. A room was then found in the town and people were invited to bring in their work regularly for possible sales. This included rugs, embroidery, jellies, cakes and pastries. In order to pay the $12 a month rent the committee carried on a tea room in an adjoining building.

"The shopkeeping in those days was done entirely by the committee as volunteers," Mrs. Coolidge went on. "We didn't refuse anything the people brought in, but we continually showed them beautiful things, explaining the elements of good design and emphasizing its market value. There was a trust fund in the town, and with the help of this we brought in for two months a teacher of weaving. That first summer, with one loom, a class of 10 studied together. Our sales of handiwork that year totaled $1000 and the second summer we sold $3000 worth of goods. We have always tried to keep it a business enterprise, charging since the first year a 10 per cent commission on sales, which takes care of our overhead. Making money, however, is not our reason for doing it," she pointed out. One did not need to be told that. Love of people and love of art, a genuine appreciation of native talent and joy in encouraging native self-expression, shone in her eyes as she talked of the work.

**Chats That Came to Something**

One can go about in imagination with Mrs. Coolidge as she developed interest that first year—but four years ago. Weaving was started, and the one loom was to have 13 more added in a fairly short time, with class after class studying the craft and learning the beauty of old Colonial designs. There was a blacksmith in the village. To him went Mrs. Coolidge, bringing some of the beautiful hand-forged knockers, foot-scrapers, andirons, fire tongs of early New England which she owned or had borrowed. Could he copy these, did he think? He would try; and when he had turned out a few and found the little "shop" with its volunteer shopkeepers could sell them, he was ready to learn more of the ancient, beautiful designs. There were men and women in the village who had once known basket making, and others who would learn. "We need basket making to round out the types of craft we are developing," they were told. Simple patterns and good shapes of an earlier time were shown. Baskets of split ash were thus added to the wares of the little town. Carpenters with spare time on their hands were shown designs they had not known about. Butterfly tables, quaint little chests, peg-leg benches were produced. When they had studied and made some of the old designs they were encouraged to originate others in character.

All this gives only a hint of the delightful and purposeful little calls Mrs. Coolidge was making upon the people who lived in Center Sandwich, the informal chats that invariably came to something, the quiet entertaining in her home, when she had secured from an art museum or a friend a few beautiful pieces of weaving, a book or two of embroidery in designs that expressed their own locality and people, or when she could introduce to her village guests a man or woman who would teach them fundamentals of design, appreciation of art, or a few points in the development of American furniture.

The Sandwich Home Industries has its own little house, now, and its fifth season has just been concluded. Winters in Center Sandwich are different from what they used to be. When the great snows are swept down from Mt. Washington into the New Hampshire valleys the village hums with activity. Teachers have come, loaned by the state university or provided by the town's Quimby fund. A Swedish girl, now a resident teacher of weaving and embroidery, is busy with groups learning certain finishing stitches or a new pattern. Dyes made from birch, goldenrod, sumac and other local growths are being tested, and wools are being spun and twisted.

**Attracting the Young People**

"We are trying to get everybody in town into the activity," said Mrs. Coolidge. "We are teaching the young people, hoping they will be content to stay here rather than to go to the cities. This little pincushion," choosing a small and pretty thing covered with handwoven linen and embroidered with quaint designs, "was made by a child 9 years old. The schools are cooperating with us, teaching the crafts, and at the center we have classes of young people also, outside

Headquarters of the Sandwich Home Industries, Center Sandwich, N. H.

of school hours. One man has set up a furniture shop in his shed, and is training a few boys in the work.

"They are beginning to be proud of their town and its reputation." She smiled with quiet joy at the thoughts that seemed to crowd in upon her as she spoke. "It means a great deal to them to find that people come from far to see the things and learn of the industries."

Mrs. Coolidge has of recent years made her year-round home near the village, and been able to encourage the work in winter as well as summer. Some of the same women who helped at the beginning are still active volunteers, but the manager of the little shop is one of the village girls. "She shows a great deal of taste, and knows the people well. When she has some new-old design or a fresh idea to offer she goes to certain ones saying, 'Why don't you try this ' or 'We need that to develop our arts.'

"It has been like a miracle to me, the unfoldment of the whole idea," she added. "I haven't done very much, and they have made it go so far. I brought in ideas, inspiration, initiative, perhaps, and found ways of teaching them; but after all they have not had a great deal of teaching, and they learn from each other."

**Starting Centers Elsewhere**

Governor Winant of New Hampshire has recently appointed Mrs. Coolidge chairman of a Commission of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts. The kind of work that has been done in Center Sandwich to preserve the handicrafts of native flavor and to encourage beautiful and original designs that belong to the locality, can be developed in other centers of the State, it is felt. With the work along these lines that is being done in North Carolina, in the Kentucky mountains through the influence of the folk schools, and elsewhere, a real handicraft movement is perhaps under way before it is too late to save this priceless heritage of an earlier time. It is said that the Governor of Maine is interested in promoting craft work. The Vermont Industries are, of course, doing beautiful things in this field.

The value of Mrs. Coolidge's contribution lies, I feel, in its universal application. In almost any little old town, given the right sort of leaders, a work like this can be started. I asked Mrs. Coolidge what advice she would give to a woman who wished to develop in her own town or village a home industries center. This quiet little person with the bright eyes thought a moment.

"Get one or two other women in the town to help," she suggested eagerly. "Find out what organizations could be used. Is there a department of the local Women's Club that would form a committee to start the work? Is there a Farm and Garden Club, or any other group? Look around for an iron worker, a maker of baskets of split ash, someone who knows weaving, rugmaking. Get these people together and see if they would like to start a little center of home industries. Find a way of raising enough money to bring in a teacher and form classes. Borrow books of designs. Have some central place to which they can bring their things—an old barn, a room in someone's house where the articles may be exhibited and sold."

Mrs. Coolidge may feel that she hasn't "done very much," although one will scarcely agree with her. Leadership of the sort she has provided is after all, a gift that cannot be measured. To bring about the change and development of an entire town has meant more than the visiting and executive work she tells about. It has meant keeping in mind almost constantly the idea of the thing, the needs of the people. A chance opportunity to borrow some piece of weaving, to secure the services of a teacher for a few days, to invite a guest who knows some particular phase of art, has evidently never been passed by. The leadership has been one of personal service, a giving of thought and love to the idea, and not a handing out of funds. This means such a project is possible for any woman who will give of herself as sincerely and completely as Mrs. Coolidge has done.

Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, From a Silhouette Cut by Doris Burdick.

## Holiday Luncheons in Red and Green

THE Christmas-time hostess has at least one of her problems already solved for her—she need not hesitate between different color schemes for the keynote of her festive social affairs, for the traditional red and green for the time being gayly crowds out all other suggestions. Typical winter colors they are, the green of the pines and the red of holly berry and blazing hearthfire.

Because of the fact that they are colors which repeat themselves, over and over again, in the vegetable garden, they are particularly appetizing ones for food combinations. Clever ideas for their use are abundant.

A simple two-course lunch to be served at small tables, and a more hearty buffet luncheon are here outlined. Either one may be extended and further ornamented according to the individual occasion. The whole effect of both menus is heightened if green crystal ware is used for the serving. In one instance, cups of Chinese-red accented the color scheme.

**Two-Course Lunch**

Tier Sandwiches Cinnamon Apple Salad
Hot Chocolate
American Beauty Sherbet

Tier sandwiches are made by placing round slices of bread, of graduated sizes, one on top of the other. Here is a suggestion for their construction which may be varied both as to size, number of slices, and fillings, but which is both attractive and delectable as worked out.

For the lower section, spread a round of whole-wheat bread, measuring four inches across, with a favorite sandwich mixture. Add a slice of white bread three-and-a-quarter inches in diameter, on which is laid a slice of fresh tomato. Next comes a slice of whole wheat, two-and-a-half inches in width, spread with a favorite cheese. A two-inch slice of white bread, topped with a generous spoonful of whipped-cream cheese, completes the tier. A strip of canned pimiento circling the surface of the cheese forms a diminutive wreath in the center of which burns a tiny red candle in a green holder. The sandwich is well set off if placed on a bed of tiny sprigs of parsley.

**Cinnamon Apple Salad**

Peel medium-sized, firm apples, making the surface as smooth as possible. In a pan sufficiently large to allow the apples to cook side-by-side without crowding, make a good sirup—an amount that will somewhat more than halfway cover the apples. To this sirup add enough of the little cinnamon candies which the children know as "redhots" to color it a beautiful red. Cook the apples slowly in this sirup, on top of the stove, until they are just tender, turning them at least once in order that both halves may be evenly colored. Let them cool in the sirup. Serve in a lettuce nest with mayonnaise.

**American Beauty Sherbet**

On the ice cream plate of green, arrange the outer rows of petals from fresh American Beauty roses in their natural order, and in the center place the half of a large canned pear holding in its hollow a round of raspberry sherbet.

This attractive dessert sounds, at first, rather far-fetched and undependable, but needs only careful planning to make it a unique success. It is not difficult to find at the flower shop roses too far matured for ready sale, which may be used for this purpose. One rose should be allowed for each guest. The petals, after being carefully removed, must be kept in the ice box until serving time. While the first course is in progress, these petals should be arranged on well-chilled plates, upturned and overlapping in their natural manner. The sherbet may, in turn, be topped with a tiny green candle.

Christmas cakes may accompany the sherbet dessert. Candies, nuts and various little appetizers must be left to individual decision.

**From the Buffet**

A most attractive sight is the table which holds a well-arranged buffet luncheon. But in order that it may retain this attractiveness special care must be given to every detail. The most important point contributing to this end is the serving of the food in individual portions. This plan aids the guest in serving himself easily, keeps the various dishes neat in appearance throughout the meal, allows for the replenishing of platters without disturbance of the serving, and makes for order and lack of confusion generally.

**Menu**

Chicken and Mushroom Patties
Latticed Potatoes Cranberry Ring
Green Vegetable Salad
Finger Rolls
Plum Pudding With Hard Sauce

Patties are chosen for this luncheon because of their universal popularity for such affairs. They make a hot dish, one easily handled and one thoroughly enjoyed. Either creamed oysters or chicken, combined with mushrooms, fit well into a winter menu. The fact that patty shells may be ordered at any good bake shop makes this item appeal yet more strongly to a busy hostess.

The latticed potatoes are fried in deep fat, after the manner of potato chips. They must, however, be sliced on a special vegetable slicer which has been on the market for some time—a piece of kitchen equipment which is not expensive and may be put to a number of good uses.

**Cranberry Ring**

To fill a quart ring, cook until they burst two quarts of cranberries in just enough cold water to cover them. Rub them through a sieve, and to the four cupfuls of pulp obtained add 2½ cupfuls of sugar and a half package of any good prepared gelatine. Pour this into the ring and let it stand until firm.

Individual helpings of salad may be made of mixed fresh vegetables arranged in lettuce nests and topped with mayonnaise which has been tinted a delicate green. This salad should include tomato, and red and green peppers.

The plum pudding may be effectively dressed up in its hard sauce, specially if it is cut into individual round portions. Tint the hard sauce green and arrange it on top to form a miniature wreath. Dot this wreath with wee berries made of bits of cherry, and leaves of green crystalized fruit. In the center light a tiny red candle.

A silver candelabra filled with red and green candles, or a small lighted Christmas tree makes a beautiful central note in the table decoration. Whichever one is chosen, if the table is large enough to permit of further decoration, a very gay effect may be brought out by using lengths of wide gauze ribbon. Around the base of tree or candelabra tie the ribbon, letting loops and long ends trail gracefully down the table. A scarlet bow for one end and a green for the other is good, or the color scheme may be kept entirely to red.

Any party during the Christmas season is the better for having a plentiful supply of winter greenery. Lighted candles and a fire blazing hospitably on the hearth complete the romantic atmosphere.

## Stamps and Portraits

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Martha Washington, with her characteristic cap and fichu, is the only woman subject ever pictured on a regular postage stamp of the United States. Commemorative stamps belong in another category, for they are limited in number and duration of issue, and are designed in honor of some important historical event. Two other women have been so honored by the United States, Queen Isabella of Spain and Pocahontas.

Now the first lady of the White House has been at least temporarily removed from the 4-cent stamps and her familiar picture replaced by that of William Howard Taft. Post Office officials, it is said, have been besieged by letters from women requesting the replacement of Martha Washington, but no definite assurance has been given that this will be done, the requests being met with the official comment that Martha Washington's head still holds an honored place on reply post cards, and there is no reason to anticipate her further loss of prestige.

Club women all over the United States are making an effort to have their favorite stamp heroine appear in a distinctly commemorative rôle on the bicentennial stamp issue. It is said that post office officials are seriously considering this effort on the part of the women of the country again to honor Martha Washington.

## Women's Organizations

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IF A club numbering eight active members can send six of those members to the annual convention of the state federation at a total cost to the club treasury of $25.61, it would seem that larger clubs might be able, by using the same means, to send larger delegations than is sometimes done, thereby increasing the value of individual contributions to convention programs, as well as enlarging the horizon of club thought and influence.

The story of this small club is interestingly told by Mrs. Leslie Sommer in the Wyoming Clubwoman. She says that in former years the club had sent two delegates to conventions, at a cost of never less than $40. This year it was decided that, since every member had an equal share of work to do, it would be more fair if all could receive the inspiration which contact with club women from all over the State would afford.

It was ascertained that six of the eight members would be able to attend the convention. Two of these members were selected to act as delegates and the six all went together in one car.

They wrote ahead for information and learned that they could rent a tourist cabin in Casper, the convention city, at a cost of $2.50 a day, with linen and dishes furnished for an additional $1 a day. This cabin had sleeping accommodations for the six women, with a garage and shower bath in close connection.

They carried with them staple groceries, cake, home-canned foods and a few fresh vegetables. The actual account which they presented to the club for payment was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Food bought, such as bread, cream, meat, fruit, etc. | $2.50 |
| Expense of car | 6.11 |
| Two convention breakfasts | 1.50 |
| Four banquet plates (two being complimentary) | 4.00 |
| Gift to which all clubs donated | 1.00 |
| Rent of cabin with linen and dishes | 10.50 |
| Total | $25.61 |

Mrs. Sommer draws the following conclusions about the adventure: "Of course on a longer trip the expense for the car would be more, but with taking turns at driving, and a bunch of us together, the pleasure would more than make up the extra cost.

"We had three square meals a day without feeling that we were inconveniencing some kind hostess; or choosing some undesirable menu at a restaurant to save cost. . . . If more clubs cared to adopt this plan, more members would find out what the federation stands for, because no one delegate can explain in detail all the things she hears at these meetings; also the cost is so much smaller in comparison with the benefits received. Think, too, of the advantage this would be to a small town that feels it cannot entertain such a large delegation as the federation now calls forth.

"At any rate our experiment was so satisfactory this time that we are going to try it again next year."

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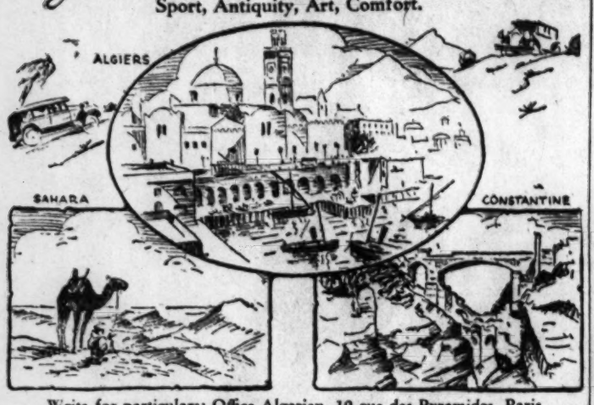


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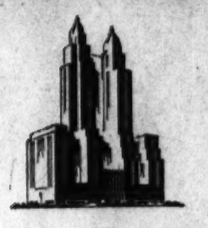

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# IN THE SHIP LANES

VISITING New York for the first time, the sumptuous new steamship, Empress of Britain, of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, spent several days in that port recently before commencing her cruise around the world. During the stay in port, a luncheon was served to newspaper men, thus affording an opportunity for an inspection of the vessel.

That the Canadian Pacific has "scored again" was the consensus after this inspection. A lavish use of space, both in public rooms and staterooms, the most luxurious of appointments, a careful blending of colors and furnishings throughout combine in setting an unusual standard of excellence.

**Another White Ship**

The exterior of the Empress of Britain is white, with a blue band at the top of the hull, symbolic of the Canadian transatlantic and transpacific ships. The 42,500-ton liner has spacious public rooms on its upper deck, with a lounge decorated in green and red upholstery, with blue marble columns and dark mahogany woodwork. There is a special ballroom forward, in the space usually set aside for the library and writing room. The latter two rooms occupy space on either side of the ship.

A sports deck, a swimming pool, and staterooms which in first class are called apartments because of their size and number of connecting rooms, lend added attractiveness to the liner which, in short, might be said to combine the best features of the Empress Hotel, Banff Springs, Château Frontenac, and other Canadian Pacific hotels.

Leaving New York on her world cruise, the vessel carried more than 400 passengers—a larger number than is ordinarily attracted by world cruise ships.

**Reduced Rates South**

The Clyde-Mallory Lines have made sweeping reductions in fares between New York and the South, with mimimum fares from New York to Charleston now $27 one way, and $48 for the round trip. Similar cuts have been made in the rates to Jacksonville and Miami, and the charge for transporting automobiles accompanied by passengers has also been lowered.

**Leipzig Fair**

As a concession to foreign buyers, the management of the Leipzig Fair has announced a plan to refund to foreign buyers all traveling expenses, including first class ocean fare, provided the orders placed by these buyers exceed 100 times the cost of their trip. If the orders amount to less than this, a refund of 1 per cent of the orders placed will be made. In order to avail themselves of this prospective saving, buyers must obtain an official identification card from the Leipzig Trade Fair, Inc., 10 East Fortieth Street, New York City, before departure. Approximately 9000 manufacturers will be represented at the coming fair, which opens March 6.

**Bermuda Cruises**

The Hamburg-American Line has placed Philadelphia on the route of its winter cruises, having scheduled the motorship Milwaukee to visit Bermuda seven times this winter as the first port of call on her popular-priced 12-day cruises to the tropics. The schedule will also include Nassau and Havana before returning to Philadelphia.

**Deeper Channel Urged**

A depth of 40 feet in the Hudson River for its full width between the Upper Bay and a point opposite West Fifty-ninth Street, New York, has been recommended by the Port of New York Authority in a hearing before the United States Engineers. At present there are two points where such a depth is not authorized, one being from Hoboken south for some distance, and the other from Weehawken north. With the construction of five 1100-foot piers between Forty-eighth and Fifty-sixth Streets, it is urged that the river should be 40 feet deep for its entire width, in order to provide proper space for maneuvering, as the large ships which now come up the river, and which will do so in increasing numbers, occasionally are caught by the tide or wind, and are swung far out into the channel, thus blocking it for any other vessels which might be going up or down.

**Steamship Schedules**

The steamship Evangeline of the Eastern Steamship Lines will make a series of voyages from New York to Miami, Nassau, Kingston, Havana, returning to New York by way of Miami. The cruise may be taken either from New York or from Miami, being 13 days from the former point and eight from the latter. The rates are exceedingly nominal for this voyage—the Evangeline being an attractive vessel employed in the summer seasons between New York and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

**Liner Movements**

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Dec. 17

Berlin, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Friday, Dec. 18

American Trader, United States, for London; Adriatic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Eastern Prince, Furness Prince, for east coast of South America.

Saturday, Dec. 19

Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Santa Maria, Grace, for west coast South America; Lafayette, French, on West Indies cruise; Kungsholm, Swedish American, on West Indies cruise; Statendam, Holland America, on West Indies cruise; Reliance, Hamburg-American, on West Indies cruise; Columbus, North German Lloyd, on West Indies cruise; Mauretania, Cunard, on West Indies cruise.

Tuesday, Dec. 22

Vulcania, Cosulich, for Naples, Palermo, Trieste; Empress of Australia, Canadian Pacific, on West Indies cruise.

Wednesday, Dec. 23

President Harding, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, on West Indies cruise; Resolute, Hamburgh-American, Havana cruise.

FROM BOSTON

Wednesday, Dec. 23

Vulcania, Cosulich, for Naples, Palermo, Trieste.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Dec. 17

Sierra, Matson, for Auckland, Sydney; President Lincoln, Dollar, from Orient, for New York.

Friday, Dec. 18

President Jackson, Dollar, for Orient.

Saturday, Dec. 19

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Wednesday, Dec. 23

Makura, Union of New Zealand, for Auckland, Sydney.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Dec. 19

Calawaii, Lassco, for Honolulu; President Lincoln, Dollar, from Orient, for New York.

Monday, Dec. 21

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Wednesday, Dec. 23

Yokohama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, Dec. 19

Empress of Asia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Dec. 17

Columbus, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, Dec. 18

President Harding, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Albert Ballin, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Lafayette, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Vulcania, Cosulich, from Trieste, Naples; Southern Prince, Furness Prince, from east coast South America.

Saturday, Dec. 19

President Grant, Dollar, from Orient via California ports; Santa Ines, Grace, from west coast South America.

Monday, Dec. 21

American Merchant, American Merchant, from London; Lapland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Havre, Southampton; Britannic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Scythia, Cunard, from Lixerpool, Cobh; Caledonia, Cunard, from Glasgow, Belfast, Halifax; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples; Virginia, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Sante Ines, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, Dec. 22

President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward); Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Volendam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Southern Cross, Munson, from east coast South America.

Wednesday, Dec. 23

Ascania, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre, Halifax.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, Dec. 20

Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, Dec. 18

Makura, Union of New Zealand, from Sydney, Welington; Wilhelmina, Matson, from Honolulu.

Monday, Dec. 21

Guatemala, Grace, from New York.

Tuesday, Dec. 22

President Monroe, Dollar, on world service (westward); Maui, Matson, from Honolulu.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Dec. 19

Guatemala, Grace, from New York.

Sunday, Dec. 20.

President Monroe, Dollar, on world service (westward).

DUE SEATTLE

Monday, Dec. 21

Helan Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

DUE VANCOUVER

Sunday, Dec. 20

Empress of Canada, Canadian Pacific, from Orient.

**MEXICO TO AID JOBLESS**

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 14 (By U. P.)—The Department of Interior announced yesterday its decision to cooperate in the repatriation of 20 000 jobless Mexicans in the United States.

## London


Three West End Family Hotels in London

possessing a homey atmosphere of distinctive charm and elegance. All bedrooms fitted hot & cold water, phones, etc. Central heating. Cooking and service of the best, yet the charges are inexpensive and inclusive.

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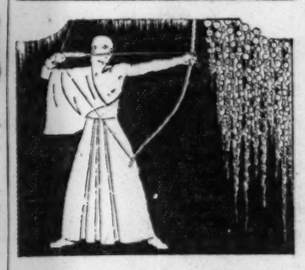

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# STOCKS MAKE GOOD SHOWING OF STRENGTH

## Market Recovers Its Early Losses and Closes With Firm Tone

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—After several sessions of severe buffeting, the securities markets moved into somewhat smoother seas today.

Although further waves of selling were encountered during the earlier hours of trading, the stock market was able to make considerable upward progress after midday. Numerous losses of 1 to 2 points were reduced or regained, and some shares registered advances of 1 to more than 3 points.

Helped by strength of the wheat market, shares recovered steadily on the stock exchange during the afternoon.

Morning losses were mostly canceled, and advances of 1 to 3 points appeared in such issues as American Telephone, General Electric, American Can, Allied Chemical, Bethlehem, Borden, New York Central, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Case and Eastman.

Auburn shot up more than 5. U. S. Steel recovered a 2-point loss.

The closing tone was firm. Transfers aggregated 2,500,000 shares.

With the ides of December finally at hand, one source of selling was removed. Today was the date of the final quarterly payments on taxes on 1930 incomes. Brokers believed there had been considerable liquidation of securities to raise funds to meet them.

It was pointed out that tax selling to establish losses in 1931 incomes might continue for the remainder of the month, although some brokers felt that the major portion of this type of selling had been accomplished. Selling of this character, it was pointed out, has been particularly disturbing, notably in thinly traded issues, inasmuch as sales are made without any consideration of intrinsic values.

### Railroad Wage Situation

Wall Street was inclined to take a more hopeful view of the railroad situation, as eastern executives announced appointment of a committee to "negotiate to a conclusion" the wage controversy, and it became known that bank loans, based on the higher revenues to be derived from the increased freight rates, may become almost immediately available.

Most quarters in Wall Street feel that there is still considerable adverse dividend news in store, although much of it has undoubtedly been discounted, as for instance the expected M., K. & T. preferred dividend omission today.

Dividend uncertainty has presumably been a factor in the selling of United States Steel common, which at its low, was close to the bottom level of 1915, in which year no dividend was paid. These comparisons, however, do not take into account changes in capitalization.

United States Steel's preferred issue has broken under par to the lowest level since 1908, but important banking quarters feel that this represents a thin market and forced liquidation, since, in view of the corporation's vast cash resources, the preferred payment is regarded by important bankers as secure.

### Bond Market Erratic

Erratic tendencies today continued to sway the bond market, with some securities struggling valiantly to recover part of their recent losses while others reacted to new lows in extremely thin trading.

In the foreign category Japanese Government 6½s and 5½s, which were heavily sold yesterday upon the announcement that Japan had placed an embargo on gold, were well bought at advances.

Bankers emphasize that these bonds, as also are the Oriental Development Company obligations, are dollar bonds and are not affected as to interest payments by Japan's action on the gold standard.

While the railroad obligations sagged generally, some of the carriers were inclined to resist. Among these latter were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960, Chicago & North Western 4½s and Pennsylvania general 4½s, series D.

Most of the utility issues underwent fresh liquidation, although some of the gas loans recovered at one period. Among the industrials Armour & Co. 4½s of 1939, American Smelting 5s and Goodyear 5s were weak. Youngstown Steel & Tube 5s were off 12½ points around midday. These bonds, however, were up over 8 points yesterday.

## SHORT SELLERS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE MEET WITH REBUFFS

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—The powerful, international banks of New York, London, Paris and Amsterdam have effectively blocked bear raiding against weakened foreign exchange currencies, it was said in high Wall Street banking quarters today.

Short sales virtually were impossible today in the yen and guilder, after removal of that currency from the gold basis, and speculators who inquired into the possibility of selling the German Reichsmark short met similar rebuffs.

Bankers said today it has been exceedingly difficult for speculators to obtain either yen or Reichsmarks for speculative purposes. They added there was little danger of widespread raiding activities such as experienced early in the last decade, against the old German mark, and later the French franc.

The relative position of both the yen and the Reichsmark is much better than that of the former mark, they explained. Abandonment of the gold standard by Japan does not imply that Japan plans to enter a period of frenzied inflation. Reichsmark transactions, they explained, are restricted through German protective measures, which place a ban on export of capital.

Refusal of banks to sanction short sales against the yen helped that currency today to hold steadily around 40½c.

### OMIT RAILROAD DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—The board of directors of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad took no action regarding the payment of dividends on its preferred stock at a meeting today.

# TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

| 1931 High | 1931 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Dec. 15 | Last Dec. 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14¼ | 2 | | Abitibi Pow & P | 1900 | 2½ | 2 | 2½ | 2½ |
| 32 | 2½ | | Abitibi pf | 400 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 39 | 18 | 1½ | Abraham & Str | 600 | 19¾ | 18 | 18¾ | 20 |
| 23½ | 4¼ | | Adams Express | 5100 | 3¾ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| 92 | 32 | 3 | *Adams Exp pf | 40 | 62 | 62 | 62 | |
| 33½ | 22½ | 2 | Adams Millis | 100 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 25½ |
| 23½ | 10 | 1 | Addressograph | 300 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 13¾ |
| 20 | 12¾ | 1.60 | Affiliated Prod | 800 | 13½ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13½ |
| 109¾ | 48¼ | 3 | Air Reduction | 1900 | 51½ | 48¾ | 51¼ | 48 |
| 10¾ | 1¼ | | Airway Elec App | 400 | 1½ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | |
| 20¼ | 7 | .40 | Alaska-Juneau | 17200 | 13 | 11¾ | 13¾ | 11½ |
| 12¾ | 1½ | | Alleghany Corp | 5200 | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1½ |
| 59½ | 3¼ | | Allegh pf ww xxx | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 59 | 21 | | Allegh pf wwXL | 400 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | 2⅞ |
| 182¾ | 66½ | 6t | Allied Chem | 21600 | 61¾ | 67⅛ | 68⅜ | 67½ |
| 126 | 110¼ | 7 | Allied Chem pf | 200 | 111¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | 111 |
| 42¾ | 13 | 1 | Allis Chalmers | 1800 | 13¾ | 13 | 13¾ | 13 |
| 18⅞ | 8 | 1 | Alpha Port Cem | 100 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 8½ | ½ | | Amal Leather | 300 | ⅞ | ½ | ¾ | |
| 20 | 6 | | Amal Leather pf | 100 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 23 | 13 | 2 | Amerada | 900 | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | 14½ |
| 29¾ | 5⅜ | | Am Ag Ch Del | 3600 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 6 |
| 62¾ | 12⅞ | 2 | Am Bank Note | 700 | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | 13 |
| 66½ | 39¾ | 3 | Am Bank Note pf | 110 | 40 | 39½ | 40 | |
| 11⅞ | 2 | | Am Beet Sug pf | 40 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 24⅜ | 14¼ | 2.40 | Am Brake S&F | 1400 | 15 | 14¼ | 14⅜ | 15 |
| 124⅜ | 75 | 7 | Am Brake S&F pf | 10 | 75 | 75 | 75 | |
| 129¾ | 59¼ | 5t | Am Can | 24600 | 63½ | 60¾ | 63⅛ | 61¾ |
| 38¾ | 4½ | | Am Car & Fdry | 1900 | 6½ | 5⅞ | 6 | 6 |
| 86 | 31 | 7 | Am Car & F pf | 270 | 34 | 31½ | 31⅝ | 32¼ |
| 43¾ | 6 | | Am Chain | 600 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 88 | 37 | 7 | Am Chain pf | 200 | 39 | 37 | 37 | |
| 46⅝ | 31¼ | 3t | Am Chicle | 900 | 33 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 33 |
| 14½ | 5 | | Am Com Alcohol | 700 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 16 | 3 | | Am Encaustic T | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 33⅛ | 8⅜ | | Am European | 400 | 9 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 9 |
| 51¾ | 6¼ | | Am & For Pow | 5500 | 7 | 6⅜ | 7 | 6¾ |
| 90 | 21¾ | 6 | Am & For Pow 6 | 200 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | 23¾ |
| 100 | 28¾ | 7 | Am & For Pow 7 | 600 | 29¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 30 |
| 79½ | 10 | | Am & For Pw 2pf | 900 | 11 | 10½ | 11 | 10¾ |
| 8 | 1 | | Am Hide & L | 600 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 31⅝ | 10½ | 2 | Am Ice | 2000 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | 11¼ |
| 26 | 5½ | | Am International | 2100 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ |
| 1½ | ¼ | | Am La France | 800 | ⅜ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 15 | 2⅛ | | Am La Fr pf | 20 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 30¾ | 5¾ | | Am Locomotive | 1200 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5¾ | 6 |
| 84¾ | 37¼ | 7 | Am Loco pf | 300 | 38½ | 37¼ | 37¼ | 38¾ |
| 7 | 1½ | | Am Mach & Met | 700 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 23⅜ | 5 | | Am Metal | 1300 | 5½ | 5 | 5⅛ | 5 |
| 89½ | 15 | | Am Metal 6% | 410 | 17 | 14½ | 14½ | 19¾ |
| 39⅞ | 1½ | | Am Nat Gas pf | 30 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅜ |
| 57¼ | 25½ | 3t | Am News | 10 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 64⅞ | 12 | 1 | Am Power & Lt | 27400 | 13¾ | 12 | 13¼ | 12½ |
| 85 | 37½ | 5 | Am P&L pf sta | 400 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37¾ |
| 85 | 37½ | 5 | Am P&L pf sta | 400 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37¾ |
| 21½ | 5 | .60 | Am Radiator | 5000 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5½ |
| 150 | 111¼ | 7 | Am Radiator pf | 50 | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | 114 |
| 12⅜ | 1⅞ | | Am Republics | 400 | 1¾ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 37⅜ | 8 | | Am Rolling Mill | 4100 | 8¾ | 8 | 8½ | 8¾ |
| 66 | 24⅞ | 5 | Am Safety Razor | 1100 | 25½ | 24⅞ | 25 | 26 |
| 9 | 2 | | Am Seating | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1⅝ | ¾ | | Am Ship & Com | 1000 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 42 | 20 | 5 | Am Shipbuilding | 30 | 21½ | 21 | 21 | 22 |
| 58½ | 17½ | 1½ | Am Smelt & Ref | 7600 | 19 | 17½ | 18½ | 18⅞ |
| 102¾ | 47 | 6 | Am Smelt&R 2pf | 400 | 48¼ | 47 | 48¼ | |
| 11¼ | 5 | | Am Steel Fdries | 900 | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5¾ | 6 |
| 48⅝ | 35½ | 2½t | Am Stores | 400 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35½ |
| 103½ | 90 | 7 | Am Sug Ref pf | 200 | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ | |
| 201¾ | 120 | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 56700 | 123¼ | 120 | 123¼ | 121⅜ |
| 110½ | 75 | 7 | Am Type F pf | 20 | 80 | 80 | 80 | |
| 80¾ | 23¼ | 3 | Am Wat W&E | 2400 | 27½ | 25⅞ | 27½ | 26½ |
| 107 | 70 | 6 | Am Wat pf 6 | 500 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | |
| 29 | 22 | 3 | Am Wat W Et | 200 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 23½ |
| 17⅜ | 3⅛ | | Am Woolen | 200 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 40 | 16 | | Am Woolen pf | 400 | 17 | 16¼ | 16⅜ | 17 |
| 18 | 2⅛ | | Am Writ Pap 1pf | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 3 |
| 8¾ | 2¾ | | Am Zinc Lead&S | 400 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 45¾ | 22 | | Am Zinc 1stS pf | 1250 | 26 | 24½ | 25 | |
| 43¼ | 9¼ | | Anaconda Cop | 11200 | 10 | 9¼ | 10 | 10 |
| 26¼ | 9 | | Anaconda Wire | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 36 | 13 | 2.40 | Anchor Cap | 300 | 15¼ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 15 |
| 99¾ | 70 | 6½ | Anchor Cap pf | 100 | 70 | 70 | 70 | |
| 19¼ | 4 | | Andes Copper | 400 | 5¼ | 4⅞ | 4 | 4⅛ |
| 18 | 8 | 1 | Archer Daniels | 1400 | 11¼ | 11 | 11⅛ | 11¼ |
| 102 | 95 | 7 | Archer Dan pf | 120 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | |
| 72 | 20 | 7 | Armour Del pf | 600 | 35¼ | 35 | 35 | 36 |
| 4½ | 1 | | Armour Ill A | 800 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | 1 |
| 27⅜ | ½ | | Armour Ill B | 1800 | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ | ½ |
| 47 | 6 | | Armour Ill pf | 800 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6 |
| 9 | 1⅝ | | Arnold Constable | 8600 | 2 | 1¾ | 2 | 1⅝ |
| 30¼ | 8¾ | .80 | Art Metal Const | 600 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 28⅜ | 1¼ | | Asso Apparel Ind | 1100 | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1¾ |
| 29⅜ | 6½ | | Asso Dry Goods | 600 | 7 | 6½ | 7 | 7 |
| 203⅜ | 82⅜ | 10 | Atchison T &SF | 3400 | 85 | 82¾ | 84½ | 84¼ |
| 108¼ | 78 | 5 | Atchison pf | 200 | 77¾ | 78 | 77½ | 78 |
| 120 | 28 | 4 | Atl Coast Line | 300 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 39 | 10⅜ | | Atl Gulf & W I | 200 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 13 |
| 23⅜ | 9 | 1 | Atl Refining | 4900 | 9¾ | 9 | 9½ | 9⅝ |
| 54 | 20 | 4 | Atlas Pow der | 200 | 20⅜ | 20 | 20⅜ | 20 |
| 13½ | 3¾ | | Atlas Stores | 500 | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 4 |
| 295½ | 94½ | 4t | Auburn Auto | 26400 | 126¼ | 117 | 124 | 119 |
| 28 | 15½ | 3 | Austin Nichols A | 10 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15½ |
| 6¼ | 2⅛ | | Aviation Corp Del | 6800 | 2⅜ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅜ |

### —B—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27⅞ | 4¾ | | Baldwin Loco | 3200 | 5⅜ | 4¾ | 5⅛ | 5 |
| 104½ | 20¼ | | Baldwin Loco pf | 80 | 21¼ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 25 |
| 87⅞ | 16¾ | | Balt & Ohio | 7900 | 17¾ | 16⅝ | 17⅛ | 17 |
| 80½ | 25¼ | 4 | Balt & Ohio pf | 200 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 25¾ |
| 66¾ | 21 | 3½ | Bangor & Aroos | 400 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 |
| 113½ | 80 | 7 | Bangor & Ar pf | 10 | 80 | 80 | 80 | |
| 10 | 1¾ | | Barker Bros | 310 | 2¼ | 2 | 2¼ | 2½ |
| 14½ | 4½ | | Barnsdall A | 1850 | 5 | 4⅜ | 5 | 5 |
| 6¾ | 3⅞ | 4 | Beatrice Cream | 2600 | 38 | 37 | 38 | 38¼ |
| 62 | 37½ | 3 | Beech-Nut Pack | 100 | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | 39 |
| 80¾ | 54⅛ | 4.81 | Beig Nat Rys ppf | | 58¼ | 56¼ | 56¼ | 55¾ |
| 23½ | 12⅜ | 1 | Bendix Aviation | 5600 | 16½ | 15⅛ | 16¼ | 15¾ |
| 464 | 221¼ | 2 | Best & Co | 1800 | 23½ | 22¼ | 23¼ | 22⅜ |
| 103 | 20¼ | 2 | Bethlehem Steel | 18200 | 21¾ | 20½ | 21⅜ | 20⅝ |
| 125⅛ | 70 | 7 | Beth Steel pf | 400 | 71¾ | 70 | 70 | 72½ |
| 73 | 6½ | 1½ | Blaw Knox | 1200 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | 7 |
| 43 | 15½ | 1½ | *Bohn Alum & Br | 800 | 16¼ | 15½ | 15¾ | 16 |
| 66¼ | 49 | 4 | Bon Ami A | 100 | 51 | 51 | 51 | |
| 3 | | | Booth Fisheries | 600 | ⅜ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 76½ | 37 | 3t | Borden | 5600 | 39 | 37½ | 39 | 37½ |
| 20¾ | 9¾ | 1 | *Borg Warner | 1600 | 10 | 9¾ | 10 | 10 |
| 22⅜ | 7¼ | 1½ | Briggs Mfg | 2700 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 24½ | 8 | 2 | Briggs & Strat | 300 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 42¾ | 4 | 4 | Brooklyn Man T | 1700 | 34½ | 32½ | 33¾ | 35⅜ |
| 64¾ | 41½ | 5 | Brooklyn Q pf | 200 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | |
| 129¾ | 78 | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 800 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 15 | 2¼ | | Brunswick Balke | 600 | 2¾ | 2½ | 2½ | 2¾ |
| 9½ | 1⅜ | | Bruns Terminal | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 20¾ | 4 | | Bucyrus Erie | 1200 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | 4¼ |
| 34¾ | 13¼ | | Bucyrus Erie pf | 1200 | 6½ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5⅞ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅛ | | Budd Mfg | 500 | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 2 |
| 13 | 3½ | 1 | Budd Wheel | 2200 | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3⅜ |
| 20 | 4 | | Bullard | 600 | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 4 |
| 13¾ | 3¼ | | Bulova Watch | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 83 | 22 | | *Burns Bros pf | 60 | 38¼ | 36¾ | 38¼ | |
| 32½ | 10 | 1 | Burroughs Add | 2600 | 11 | 10½ | 10½ | 10⅞ |
| 31 | 13⅜ | 2½ | Bush Terminal | 400 | 16¼ | 15¾ | 16¼ | 16 |
| 104 | 50 | 7 | Bush Term deb | 20 | 52½ | 52 | 53 | |
| 23¼ | 1⅛ | | Butte Cop & Zinc | 200 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 20⅜ | 3½ | | Butte & Superior | 100 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 69¾ | 11½ | | Byers | 4600 | 13 | 11⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅞ |

### —C—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | 8⅛ | | Calif Packing | 1300 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8½ | 8¾ |
| 1¾ | ¼ | | Calnahan Z & L | 400 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 16⅜ | 1⅛ | 1 | Campbell Wy&C | 100 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7½ |
| 11⅜ | 3⅛ | | Canfield & Metcla | 700 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ |
| 45 | 13⅜ | 3 | Canada Dry | 2300 | 14⅞ | 13⅜ | 13⅞ | 13¾ |
| 45⅞ | 11 | 1½ | Canadian Pacific | 3300 | 13¼ | 12¾ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 16 | 4¾ | | Capital Admin | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4¾ |
| 36¾ | 24 | 3 | Capital Admin pf | 100 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 131½ | 33¼ | | Case Thresh | 28000 | 40⅜ | 37¾ | 40 | 37⅜ |
| 52½ | 10½ | 2 | Caterpillar Trac | 1300 | 11⅜ | 10⅝ | 11⅜ | 10¾ |
| 116 | 53 | 7 | Case Thresh pf | 10 | 67 | 65¼ | 65¼ | |
| 4 | 1½ | | Cavanagh Doobs | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 16 | 3 | | Celanese Corp | 2500 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3½ |
| 14⅜ | 2⅜ | | Celotex Co | 100 | 3 | 2¾ | 3 | 3 |
| 37½ | 10½ | | Celotex Co pf | 40 | 12 | 10½ | 12 | 11¼ |
| 13¾ | 1⅞ | | Celotex-cts | 400 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | 2 |
| 25¾ | 11 | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11½ |
| 8¼ | 2½ | | Century Ribbon | 200 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 30½ | 9⅞ | 1 | Cerro de Pasco | 2500 | 12¾ | 11¼ | 12¾ | 11¼ |
| 7¼ | 2¼ | | Certain-Teed | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2¾ |
| 23½ | 3¼ | | Checker Cab Mfg | 500 | 5 | 4⅜ | 5 | 4¾ |
| 54½ | 14¼ | 3 | Chesapeake Corp | 2500 | 16 | 14⅜ | 15⅞ | 14½ |
| 46½ | 23½ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 12000 | 26⅞ | 25⅜ | 26½ | 26 |
| 7⅞ | 2¾ | | Chi & Gt West | 100 | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2⅝ | 2¾ |
| 27½ | 7½ | | Chi & Gt W pf | 2400 | 8¾ | 7½ | 8 | 8 |
| 8⅞ | 1½ | | Chi Mil & St P | 400 | 1⅝ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1½ |
| 15⅜ | 2½ | | Chi Mil & St P pf | 1200 | 3½ | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | 2¾ |
| 45½ | 6 | | Chi N'western | 9800 | 6⅜ | 6 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ |
| 116 | 15 | | Chi N'west pf | 300 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 15⅛ | 3⅛ | | Chi Pneu Tool | 300 | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | 4 |
| 65½ | 8¼ | | Chi Rock Isl & P | 400 | 9¾ | 8¼ | 8¾ | 9½ |
| 90 | 12 | | Chi R I&P 6% | 200 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 13¾ |
| 101 | 16 | | Chi R I&P 7% | 100 | 18½ | 16 | 18½ | 17½ |
| 23 | 8 | 3 | Chickasha Cot O | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 12¾ | 8½ | | Chickasha Cot O | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 33¾ | 6⅛ | | Childs Company | 400 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | 6⅛ |
| 25¾ | 11¾ | 1 | Chrysler | 11500 | 13 | 12⅛ | 13 | 12¾ |
| 70 | 63½ | 6½ | City Ice & F pf | 10 | 64 | 63½ | 64 | 66⅞ |
| 101 | 75 | | City Investm | 20 | 76 | 75 | 75 | |
| 4⅜ | ½ | | City Stores | 1500 | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 34⅛ | 15 | 3 | Cluett Peabody | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15¾ |
| 170 | 97½ | 11 | Coca Cola | 2400 | 110⅜ | 107 | 110½ | 107 |
| 53½ | 48⅛ | 3 | Coca Cola A | 300 | 48⅛ | 48½ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ |
| 50½ | 26¼ | 2½ | Colgate-Palm-P | 700 | 27 | 26⅜ | 27 | 27 |
| 104½ | 82⅝ | 6 | Colg-Palm-P pf | 100 | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 84 |
| 17½ | 7⅜ | | Collins & Aikman | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 8 |
| 10½ | 7½ | | Colonial2Bea Oil | 1600 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 32¼ | 7½ | | Colo Fuel & Ir | 400 | 8½ | 7½ | 8 | 7½ |
| 45⅜ | 13¾ | 1½ | Columbia Gas | 25600 | 14⅜ | 13¾ | 14¼ | 14⅜ |
| 109½ | 76 | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 100 | 81 | 79 | 81 | 80 |
| 111⅝ | 32 | 4 | Columbian Carb | 1500 | 34 | 32 | 34 | 32 |
| 23¼ | 8 | 1.60 | Comm Credit | 700 | 9¾ | 9⅜ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 25⅞ | 16 | 1¾ | Comm Cred pf | 40 | 18 | 16 | 16 | |
| 92 | 55 | 6½ | Comm Cred 1pf | 70 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 35⅞ | 20 | 3 | Comm Cred A | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21½ |
| 25½ | 15 | 2 | Comm Cred pf B | 40 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | |
| 34 | 15½ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 400 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16¾ | 16½ |
| 106 | 97 | 6½ | Comm I Tr 6½% | 100 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 21½ | 6⅝ | 1 | Comm Solvents | 12700 | 7½ | 6⅝ | 7½ | 7⅛ |
| 12 | 3 | .30 | Conwith & So | 37800 | 3½ | 3 | 3⅜ | 3½ |
| 100⅜ | 46 | 6 | Comwith & S 6pf | 2500 | 49¾ | 46 | 49¾ | 46 |
| 14¾ | 6⅜ | 1 | Congoleum Nairn | 1300 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | 9 |
| 15 | 3¾ | | Consol Film Ind | 200 | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4 |
| 18⅞ | 7¼ | 2 | Consol Film 1 pf | 200 | 9⅜ | 8¾ | 9⅜ | 8¾ |
| 129⅝ | 60½ | 2 | Consol Gas | 24000 | 62½ | 60½ | 62 | 61¾ |
| 109 | 91 | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 1300 | 92½ | 91 | 91 | 94½ |
| 15⅝ | 9½ | 1 | *Consol Laundries | 1700 | 10 | 9¾ | 10 | 10 |
| 42½ | 10 | 6 | Consol Rys Cu pf | 2300 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 12½ |
| 1¾ | ¼ | | Consol Textile | 1000 | ½ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 8½ | 7 | | Container A | 400 | 1¼ | 1 | 1 | ⅞ |
| 30 | 5¼ | | Cont Baking A | 500 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | 5⅜ |
| 3⅜ | ¾ | | Cont Baking B | 1300 | ⅞ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 77½ | 40 | 8 | Cont Baking pf | 1400 | 41½ | 40½ | 41½ | 41¾ |
| 82¾ | 31½ | 2½ | Cont Can | 2400 | 33¾ | 32 | 33¾ | 32½ |
| 16⅞ | 7 | | Cont Dia Fibre | 300 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | 4¼ |
| 51⅞ | 18½ | 2.40 | Cont Insurance | 1500 | 19½ | 18½ | 18¾ | 20 |
| 4⅞ | 1½ | | Cont Motors | 1300 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 12 | ½ | | Cont Shares | 4500 | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 12 | 5 | | Cont Oil | 8900 | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5¾ | 5⅞ |
| 86⅝ | 31¾ | 3 | Corn Products | 500 | 39½ | 37¼ | 39¼ | 38¾ |
| 152½ | 125 | 7 | Cron Prod pf | 20 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 126½ |
| 18 | 3 | | Coty | 1400 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 34½ | 20 | 2t | Cream of Wheat | 100 | 22⅝ | 22⅜ | 22⅝ | |
| 19⅝ | 10¼ | | Crex Carpet | 100 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| 38¼ | 15 | 2.40 | Crown Cork & S | 100 | 15¼ | 15 | 15⅛ | 15⅜ |
| 6⅞ | 1¾ | | Crown Zellerbach | 100 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 63 | 22 | | Crucible Steel | 1100 | 26 | 22¼ | 23½ | 22¾ |
| 107 | 43¼ | 7 | *Crucible Steel pf | 70 | 52 | 43¼ | 48 | 56¼ |
| 3⅞ | ⅞ | | Cuba Co | 400 | 1¾ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5⅞ | 1¼ | | Cuban Am Sug | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 2⅝ | ¼ | | Cuban Cane Pr | 100 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 48⅝ | 29 | 4 | Cudahy Packing | 300 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 32 |
| 100 | 27 | 4 | Curtis Publishing | 100 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | |
| 118⅝ | 79½ | 7 | Curtis Pub pf | 100 | 80 | 75 | 80 | 80¼ |
| 5⅞ | 1⅛ | | Curtis-Wright | 4300 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 8½ | 1⅜ | | Curtis-Wright A | 3000 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 107 | 70 | 7 | Cushman's | 20 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 74 |
| 41 | 7¼ | | Cutler Hammar | 300 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ | 7¾ |

### —D—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 3½ | | Davison Chem | 1200 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| 22 | 13½ | 1.40 | Deere & Co pf | 100 | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | |
| 71¼ | 68⅛ | 9 | Del & Hudson | 1300 | 70¼ | 68⅛ | 68⅜ | 71½ |
| 102 | 19⅞ | 2 | Del Lack & W | 1000 | 20¾ | 19⅝ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 195 | 110¼ | 8 | Detroit Edison | 600 | 114 | 110¼ | 111 | 112 |
| 19⅛ | 11 | .60 | Devoe & Ray A | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 109 | 100 | 7 | Devoe & Rey 1 pf | 40 | 102 | 101 | 101 | 102 |
| 23 | 12½ | 1 | Diamond Match | 1900 | 14⅜ | 13⅜ | 14⅜ | 13⅞ |
| 28½ | 22¼ | 1½ | Diamond M pf | 100 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23½ |
| 13½ | 6⅜ | 1 | Dome Mines | 500 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | 7¼ |
| 27½ | 21 | 3½ | Dresser A | 400 | 22½ | 22 | 22 | |
| 24 | 11 | 1.20 | *Dominion Stores | 800 | 14⅞ | 14⅛ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |

| 1931 High | 1931 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Dec. 15 | Last Dec. 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½ | ½ | | Duluth So Sh pf | 100 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 21¼ | 9¾ | 1¼ | Douglas A | 1100 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9⅞ |
| 107 | 51⅝ | 4 | Du Pont de Nem | 2600 | 54 | 53¼ | 53¾ | 52¼ |
| 124¾ | 98 | 6 | Du Pont deb | 100 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 14¾ | 10 | 1 | Duplan Silk | 400 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 107½ | 95¾ | 5 | Duquesne Lt pf | 100 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | |

### —E—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13½ | 3¾ | | Eastern Roll Mill | 1200 | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 3 |
| 185¾ | 81½ | 5t | Eastman Kodak | 3500 | 84¾ | 81½ | 84¼ | 81½ |
| 135 | 115 | 6 | Eastman Kod pf | 10 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 120 |
| 21⅞ | 6¼ | 1 | Eaton Axle & Spg | 500 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6¾ | 7 |
| 11⅛ | 3⅝ | | Ettingon Schild | 1400 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 74⅜ | 20 | 4 | Elec Auto-Lite | 1000 | 31⅛ | 30⅝ | 31⅛ | 29⅞ |
| 110 | 94 | 7 | Elec Auto-L pf | 10 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 96 |
| | 4½ | 1 | Elec Boat | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 9⅜ | 2½ | | Elec Mus-Ld | 9600 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | 2¾ |
| 60⅜ | 9¼ | 1 | Elec Pow & Lt | 8500 | 10¾ | 9⅝ | 10¾ | 10½ |
| 104⅛ | 41⅛ | 1.60 | Elec Pow & L pf | 1000 | 47 | 41½ | 43 | 49¼ |
| 98¼ | 40 | 6 | El Pw&Li 6% pf | 700 | 41½ | 40 | 40 | 45 |
| 66 | 23 | 4 | Elec Stor Battery | 1400 | 25½ | 24⅞ | 25½ | 25 |
| 1¼ | ⅛ | | Elk Horn Coal | 190 | ¼ | ⅛ | ¼ | |
| 10 | 3½ | | Emporium Capwl | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 45⅝ | 24⅞ | 3 | Endicott Johnson | 200 | 25¼ | 25 | 25½ | 25 |
| 115 | 102½ | 7 | Endicott John pf | 100 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103½ | 104½ |
| 49 | 21¼ | 1.60 | Engineers Pub S | 100 | 22¾ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| 35⅜ | 18¼ | 2½ | Equitable Off Big | 100 | 19¾ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 39¾ | 5½ | | Erie RR | 900 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 12¾ | 3½ | | Eureka Vacuum | 700 | 

# POSITION OF PRINT CLOTH MORE STABLE

## Sentiment Is Hopeful and Greater Activity Is Enjoyed

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 15—The instability of prices in the print cloth division of the primary cotton cloth market was definitely checked last week. The sentimental effect was apparent several days before anything definite was known about the actual plans adopted for balancing production with potential demand.

The first indication was the announcement of the selling agents of some of the largest producers, withdrawing their goods from the market except at prices ½-cent above the recent lows.

This action strengthened the resolution of the weaker mills into declining business offered at the recent low levels, and sales were thereafter affected at the present ruling prices, which are about ⅛ cent above such lows.

Business was dull and uncertain early in the week, but after the middle of the week activity increased and a fair volume of sales rolled up. Some sales reached the magnitude of 1,000,000 yards, but the great majority were for 100,000 yards or less.

A number of large producers, operating on a day and night schedule, announced during the week plans to shut down completely during the holiday week, and probably to close for one full week in each month in 1932 as long as most of the mills engaged in the print cloth industry adhere to the same program.

### Fancy Goods More Hopeful

In the fine and fancy goods division sentiment was more hopeful and activity a little greater. It was thought that the adjustment in progress in the print cloth production would be reflected beneficially in the fine goods trade.

Encouraging reports are reaching manufacturers of good sales in retail channels. Retailers have had more than the expected demand for fine goods dresses, and have called on dress manufacturers for replacements beyond their capacity to supply. They in turn have had difficulty in getting replacement goods from the dress goods merchants.

It is said that considerable business has been lost by this failure to carry sufficient supplies all along the line to supply the demand. It is thought that no change will take place in this hand-to-mouth buying before the New Year, but the mills are hopeful of heavier buying after that, in order to supply the voids in inventory all along the line.

### Print Cloth Sales

In print cloths, there were a few sales of 38½-inch 64x60s, 5.35-yard at 3¼c early in the week, but after the curtailment plans were announced, all sales of this number were at 3⅜c.

As the week advanced trading was accelerated, and on Saturday some substantial sales of 80 squares, 4.00-yard and 60x48s 6.25-yard were made at 5c for the former and 2 13-16c for the latter. The 39-inch 68x72s, 4.75-yard brought 3⅝c for nearby and 3¾c for future delivery and the 39-inch 72x76s, 4.25-yard 4½c. Smaller lots of the 60x48s were obtained at 2⅞c. Narrow goods of these same counts were also firm on the same basis.

There was a fairly steady trade in sheetings. The 31-inch 48x48s, 5.00-yard sold at 3¼c and the 36-inch of the same count and weight at the same price. The 36-inch 48x48s, 2.85-yard brought 5c and the 40-inch of the same count and weight 5 to 5¼c. The 37-inch, 4.00-yard of this same count were obtained at 3¾c. Jobbers bought a fair quantity of branded sheetings.

Pajama checks moved lightly, the 36½-inch 64x60s, 5.75-yard sold at 5¾c, and the 88 squares, 4.00-yard at 5¼c. Osnaburgs brought 3¾c for nearby 40-inch 3.50-yard and 3⅝c for future delivery. The 7-ounce goods sold at 5¼c for both the 36 and 40-inch goods. Drills were quiet and firm except the 30-inch 3.25-yard and 3.00-yard and the 37-inch 3.00-yard. These all yielded the same fraction as from 4⅞c to 4¾c for the latter.

### Broadcloths Fairly Busy

Broadcloths were fairly active led by the 37-inch, 100x60s, 4.10-yard which sold at 5⅝c for spot and at 5¼c for future delivery. The 112x60s yielded from 6¾c to 6¼-⅜c on lighter transactions. The 90x60s and 80x60 were firm at 4¾c and 3⅝c respectively. Combed broadcloths were active, and while some of the less popular makes sold for 9½c for the 128x68s the better makes brought 10c from eastern mills and ¼c less from southern mills. The 144x76s moved at 11½c southern and 11¾c-12c eastern.

The fine and fancy goods have been the feature of this market with sales running so heavy that some of the producing mills have been obliged to step up production. Owing to this increased production the stock on hand has not declined so fast as expected. Therefore the 176x100s are selling at 18c to 18½c for future but at 18½c for spot delivery and the 176x116s at 19½-20c for future and 20½c for spot delivery.

Cotton voiles were in fair demand with the ordinary hard twist 60x56, 40-in. bringing 6½-⅜c and the extra hard twist of the same count 8c-8½c. Synthetic yard voiles were more active. The 35½-inch. 60x54, with 75 denier rayon sold at 15¾-16½c and the 39-inch, 64x64 voile with 75 denier acetate yarn at 23½c-24c.

### Rayon Crêpes Active

Rayon and cotton alpacas 64x60 with 32-40-filament rayon sold at 9½-10c, and the 35-inch 68x50 mock crêpe at 7¾c. French crêpes 40-inch 112x64 with 100 denier 40-filament both ways brought 27-28c. All rayon crêpes were the most active of the crêpes and may be represented by the 42-inch 96x56s with 50 denier 60-filament warp and 100 denier 40-filament filling which sold at 27c to 28c.

### SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Southern Railway System's gross revenues in the first week of December totaled $2,011,996, a decrease of $575,876. Total from Jan. 1 was $120,347,310, a decrease of $26,507,386.

# New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Ab Straus 5½s '43 | 84 | 84 |
| Adams Express 4s '48 | 65 | 64 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 31 | 30 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '49 | 25 | 24 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '50 | 15 | 15 |
| Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37 | 84 | 84 |
| Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35 | 25 | 24 |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 | 36 | 35½ |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s '49 | 60¼ | 58 |
| Amer Inter 5½s '49 | 72 | 71 |
| Amer Metals Co 5½s '34 | 45½ | 45 |
| Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42 | 4 | 4 |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 88 | 87 |
| Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 102¾ | 102½ |
| Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv | 105½ | 104 |
| Amer T&T col 5s '46 | 101 | 98¾ |
| Amer T&T 4s '36 | 97¾ | 96½ |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '80 | 96 | 95¼ |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 96¼ | 95½ |
| Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 | 100 | 99 |
| Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75 | 88 | 88 |
| Amer Writing Paper 6s '47 | 22½ | 18 |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 70 | 69½ |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 62¾ | 60½ |
| Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta | 78 | 78 |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 84½ | 82 |
| Atch T&SF 4½s '48 | 88½ | 87 |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 89¾ | 89¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 79¼ | 75½ |
| Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59 | 57 | 57 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 64 | 62 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 38½ | 36½ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95 | 51 | 50 |
| BBalt & O 5s ct Swn div '50 | 63½ | 60½ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48 | 83 | 80 |
| Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000 | 51 | 50¾ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95 | 55 | 55 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| eBith Steel pur mon 5s '36 | 93 | 93 |
| Boston & Maine 5s '55 | 62 | 61 |
| Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34 | 19½ | 19 |
| Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49 | 101 | 100¼ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 87¼ | 84 |
| Brodway & 7th Ave cn | 3 | 3 |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81 | 96½ | 96 |
| Buff R & P 5s gen '37 | 83 | 83 |
| Bush Term con 5s '55 | 68¾ | 68¾ |
| Bush Term Bldg 5s '60 | 89 | 88½ |
| Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42 | 9 | 9 |
| Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54 | 70 | 70 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 69¼ | 69 |
| Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55 | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| Can Nat Rys 5s July '69 | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69 | 76⅞ | 76¼ |
| Can North deb 6½s '46 | 92 | 90 |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 88¾ | 87½ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 59¾ | 59 |
| Can Pacific 4½s '46 | 67 | 67 |
| Can Pacific 4½s '60 | 65 | 65 |
| Can Pacific 5s '44 | 78 | 77 |
| Can Pacific 5s '54 | 66 | 63 |
| Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51 | 68 | 66 |
| Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 | 95 | 95 |
| Certainteed 5½s '48 | 38½ | 36 |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 | 61¾ | 60 |
| Ches & O cv 4½s A '93 | 75½ | 75 |
| Ches & O gen 4½s '92 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Ches & O 4½s B | 72 | 71 |
| Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49 | 29¾ | 29¼ |
| Chicago B & Q 2½s Ill div '49 | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71 | 95¾ | 95 |
| Chicago & East Ill 5s '51 | 11½ | 9 |
| Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37 | 100 | 100 |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 40 | 39¼ |
| Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89 | 57½ | 57½ |
| Chicago M&StP col 6s '34 | 39½ | 39½ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 6¼ | 6 |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 26½ | 24 |
| Chicago &Nw gen 4s '87 | 55 | 55 |
| Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49 | 25¾ | 23 |
| Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88 | 65 | 65 |
| Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '35 | 43 | 42 |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A | 36 | 35 |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60 | 26 | 25 |
| Chicago Tn Sts & P 5s C '63 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62 | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| Childs Co 5s '43 | 58 | 58 |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 53½ | 52 |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 86 | 84 |
| Cin Un T 5s rct | 96½ | 96½ |
| Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77 | 80 | 80 |
| Clev Un Term 4½s '77 | 85 | 85 |
| Clev Un Term 5½s '72 | 95½ | 95 |
| Colonial Oil 5s '38 | 30 | 30 |
| Colo Industrial 5s '34 | 63½ | 63½ |
| Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35 | 80 | 75¼ |
| Colo & So 4½s '80 A | 56 | 56 |
| Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May | 77 | 73 |
| Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57 | 88½ | 88½ |
| Com Credit Co 6s '34 | 91 | 91 |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 86 | 84½ |
| Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50 | 23½ | 23½ |
| Con Gas 4½s '51 | 91 | 89¾ |
| Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45 | 101¾ | 100 |
| Consum Pow unl 5s '52 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Corn Products 5s '34 | 100¾ | 100¼ |
| Crown Will Paper 6s '51 | 74 | 73¼ |
| Crown Zellerbach 5½s ww '40 | 52 | 52 |
| Cuba Nor Rys 5½s '42 | 17 | 17 |
| Cumberland T&T 5s '37 | 100¼ | 99¾ |
| Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43 | 77½ | 74½ |
| Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71 | 94 | 94 |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 50 | 50 |
| Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55 | 16 | 15½ |
| Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78 | 35 | 35 |
| Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Detroit Ed col 5s '33 | 100½ | 100 |
| Detroit Ed 5s '49 | 99¾ | 99 |
| Detroit Ed 5s '55 | 63½ | 63½ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 78 | 77½ |
| Dold Packing 6s' 42 | 55 | 55 |
| Dul & I Range 5s '37 | 90 | 90 |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 96¼ | 95½ |
| Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s | 95 | 95 |
| Elec Pow & Lt com 4s '96 | 53¼ | 53¼ |
| Erie RR cv 4s A '53 | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| Erie RR cv 4s B '53 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ |
| Erie RR ref 5s '67 | 29 | 26 |
| Erie RR gen lien | 42 | 41 |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 28 | 26 |
| Fisk Rubber 8s '41 | 22 | 22 |
| Fla East Coast 5s '74 | 5½ | 5 |
| Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52 | 10 | 10 |
| Gannet 6s | 75 | 75 |
| Gen Am Inv 5s '52 | 79 | 78½ |
| Gen Bak Co 5½s '40 | 92 | 92 |
| Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47 | 45 | 45 |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 99½ | 98½ |
| Gen Petroleum 5s '40 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39 | 83½ | 82¾ |
| Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww | 61½ | 61½ |
| Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| Ga & Ala RR 5s | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| Goodrich 6s '45 | 33¾ | 32 |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 67¼ | 67 |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 85 | 85 |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 88½ | 87½ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 85 | 83½ |
| Hoe & Co 6½s '34 | 30 | 30 |
| Houston Oil 5½s '40 | 62 | 62 |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 37 | 37 |
| Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57 | 51 | 49¼ |
| Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57 | 75 | 70 |
| Humble Oil 5s '37 | 98¾ | 98¼ |
| Humble Oil 5½s '32 | 100¼ | 100 |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 100 | 100 |
| Ill Central 4¾s '66 | 27 | 26¼ |
| Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 | 97¼ | 96¼ |
| Ind Limestone 6s '41 | 16 | 16 |
| Inland Steel 4½s B '81 | 79 | 79 |
| Inter Hydro El 6s '44 | 40 | 38¼ |
| Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41 | 50⅛ | 48 |
| Inter Match Corp 5s '47 | 45½ | 44 |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 41 | 40 |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 41 | 40 |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 | 26½ | 26½ |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 | 59 | 57¼ |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 66 | 63 |
| Int & G Nor adj 6s '52 | 13 | 12 |
| Int Mer Mar col 6s '41 | 45 | 45 |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 51 | 51 |
| Int Paper 6s 55 | 32 | 32 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 41½ | 40 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 43¼ | 42 |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 | 40 | 40 |
| Kan City Ft S&Metm 4s '36 | 41½ | 40 |
| Kan City P & L 4½s '61 | 95¼ | 94 |
| Kan City P & L 4½s B | 95½ | 95½ |
| Kan City So 1st 3s '50 | 60⅜ | 60 |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 48 | 48 |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 83 | 82½ |
| Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46 | 39 | 38 |
| Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35 | 70 | 70 |
| Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34 | 93 | 91¾ |
| Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C | 69 | 69 |
| Lake Erie & W 1st '37 | 70 | 70 |
| L'Autaro 6s '54 | 10¼ | 10 |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003 | 45 | 45 |
| Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| Loew's Inc 6s '41 | 71 | 71 |
| Louis Arkansas 6s '69 | 39⅞ | 38 |
| Louis Gas &Elec rfg 5s '52 | 95 | 95 |
| L&N rfg 5s Gold | 90 | 90 |
| Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 | 5 | 5 |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 33½ | 33½ |
| Market St Ry gold 7s '40 | 84 | 83 |
| McCrory Stores 5½s '41 | 79 | 78½ |
| Meade 6s '45 ww | 40 | 40 |
| Metro Edison 4½s '68 | 87 | 87 |
| Metro Water 5½s '50 | 30 | 30 |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 94¾ | 94½ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61 | 86 | 85 |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49 | 8 | 8 |
| Mo K & T adj 5s A '67 | 35 | 35 |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 24 | 22½ |
| Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65 | 45 | 43¼ |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 43¾ | 43 |
| Mo Pacific 5s G '78 | 43½ | 43½ |
| Mo Pacific 5s H '80 | 43¼ | 43½ |
| Mo Pacific 5s I, '81 | 43½ | 43 |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 26 | 25 |
| Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77 | 16 | 10½ |
| Mobile & O mont & s5'47 | 16 | 16 |
| Montana Power rfg 5s '43 | 97¾ | 97 |
| Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39 | 73 | 72 |
| Murray Body 6½s '34 | 85 | 85 |
| Namm Sons 6s '43 | 84 | 84 |
| Nassau Elec con 4s '51 | 44 | 44 |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 85¾ | 85 |
| Nat Steel 5s | 70½ | 70 |
| New Eng T&T 4½s B '61 | 97 | 96 |
| New Eng T&T 5s '52 | 100½ | 100 |
| N O Pub Ser 5s A '52 | 70 | 70 |
| N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B | 71 | 71 |
| N O T & M 5s B '54 | 25 | 25 |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 70 | 69¾ |
| NYC&HR 4½s '34 | 56 | 55¼ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013 | 57 | 56 |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 61½ | 60½ |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '35 | 73½ | 70 |
| NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37 | 86 | 86 |
| NY Chi ⅜ StL 4½s '78 | 20½ | 18½ |
| NY Chi & StL 5½s '74 | 22 | 21 |
| NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 | 16¼ | 14½ |
| NY Dock Co 4s '51 | 56 | 56 |
| NY Dock Co 5s '38 | 38 | 38 |
| NY Edison 5s '44 | 102½ | 102½ |
| NY Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 106½ | 106 |
| NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54 | 50 | 50 |
| NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55 | 53 | 53 |
| NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56 | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| NY NH&H deb 4s '57 | 46 | 46 |
| NY NH&H clt 6s '40 | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| NY NH&H cv 6s '48 | 84 | 83 |
| NY & N Jersey 5s '32 | 100½ | 100⅜ |
| NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92 | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| NY Railway inc 6s '65 | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| NY State Ry con 4½s '63 | 2½ | 2½ |
| NY Steam Corp 5s '51 | 100 | 100 |
| NY Steam Corp 6s '47 | 105 | 104 |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 98½ | 98 |
| NY Trap Rock 6s '46 | 75 | 75 |
| NY W'chester & B 4½s '46 | 43 | 42 |
| Niag Falls Pow 6s '32 | 100 | 100 |
| Niag Lock & O P 5s '55 | 96 | 96 |
| Norf Southern rfg A '61 | 10 | 10 |
| Norf & W con 4s '96 | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| Norf & W div 4s '44 | 92 | 92 |
| Norf & W PC&C 4s '41 | 91 | 91 |
| Nor Am Cement 6½s '40 | 18 | 17½ |
| North Am Co 5s '61 | 75½ | 75 |
| Nor Am Ed 5½s '63 | 80 | 79¾ |
| Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47 | 94 | 93¾ |
| Nor Pacific gen 4s '97 | 71½ | 71½ |
| Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 | 72 | 71 |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 97 | 97 |
| Nor States Pow 6s B '41 | 102 | 102 |
| Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '48 | 103 | 103 |
| Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46 | 100 | 100 |
| Otis Steel 6s '41 | 40 | 40 |
| Pac Gas & Elec 4s '42 | 96 | 95 |
| Pipe of Mo 1st 4s '38 | 84 | 84 |
| Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52 | 100¼ | 100 |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 | 14 | 14 |
| Paramount Public 5½s '50 | 39 | 38 |
| Paramount Bwy 5½s '51 | 70 | 70 |
| Paramount Pam Las 6s '47 | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| Pathé Ex inc 7s '37 | 60 | 60 |
| Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81 | 83¼ | 82¾ |
| Penn Railroad con 4s '48 | 89½ | 89 |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 59 | 59 |
| Penn Railroad con 4½s '60 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65 | 70 | 69¼ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '81 | 84 | 84 |
| Penn Railroad 5s '64 | 84 | 84 |
| Penn Railroad gen 5s '68 | 83 | 83 |
| Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36 | 95¼ | 95 |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 53 | 52½ |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '67 | 80 | 79 |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67 | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| Phil & Read C&I 5s '73 | 55 | 54 |
| Phil Railway 4s '37 | 60 | 57½ |
| Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 | 58¼ | 57½ |
| Poco Coll 5s | 89 | 89 |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 34 | 23 |
| Pressed Steel Car 5s '33 | 70 | 70 |
| Pub Svc EG 4½s 1970 | 97 | 96½ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 73½ | 73 |
| Pure Oil 5½s '40 | 70 | 70 |
| Purity Baking 5s '58 | 68 | 67 |
| Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww | 35 | 34 |
| Republic I&S 4½s '60 | 70 | 70 |
| Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 | 13 | 13 |
| Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34 | 39½ | 39½ |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 24 | 23 |
| St Louis & SF 4½s '78 | 16 | 15½ |
| St Louis & SF 5s B '50 | 26½ | 26½ |
| St Louis SW 1st 4s '89 | 51½ | 51½ |
| St Louis SW 2d 4s '89 | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72 | 97 | 97 |
| Seabd AL gold 4s st '50 | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| Seabd AL rfg 4s '59 | 3 | 3 |
| Seabd AL adj 5s ct '49 | 1 | 1 |
| Seabd AL 6s | 3 | 3 |
| Seabd AL 6s ct | 3 | 3 |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 59 | 58½ |
| Shell Union 5s ct ww '49 | 58½ | 58½ |
| Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49 | 92 | 92 |
| Silesian Am Corp 7s '41 | 42½ | 42½ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 73 | 73 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 78½ | 78 |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 97¾ | 97 |
| Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42 | 95¾ | 95 |
| Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Smith A O 6½s '33 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 | 99¾ | 99 |
| Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 76⅞ | 75 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '68 | 58 | 58 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww | 57½ | 57 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '81 | 56¾ | 56¾ |
| Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77 | 75 | 74½ |
| Southern Ry gen 4s '56 | 29 | 29 |
| Southern Ry con 5s '94 | 73½ | 73½ |
| Southern Ry gen 6½s '56 | 47½ | 43½ |
| Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 100¼ | 99¾ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 100 | 99 |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 28 | 28 |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 72¾ | 70 |
| Tex & P Pac 5s D '80 | 59 | 59 |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 41 | 40 |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 26 | 25 |
| Union El L & P 1st 5s '32 | 101 | 100 |
| Union El L & P rfg 5s '33 | 100 | 100 |
| Union El L & P 5½s '54 | 100¼ | 100 |
| Union Oil Cal 5s C '35 | 92 | 92 |
| Union Oil Cal 6s '42 | 95½ | 95 |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 88½ | 88½ |
| Union Pacific 4s '68 | 66½ | 66½ |
| United Biscuit 6s '42 | 93 | 92 |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 35 | 35 |
| Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 | 75 | 75 |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 88¾ | 87½ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '39 ww | 40¼ | 38½ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 44 | 42½ |
| Vanadium 5s '41 | 42 | 42 |
| Virginia Ry 5s '62 | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Wabash RR 1st 5s '39 | 66½ | 66 |
| Wabash RR 5s B '76 | 10½ | 10½ |
| Wabash RR 2d 5s '39 | 43 | 43 |
| Wabash RR 4½s '75 | 11 | 11 |
| Wabash RR 5s D '80 | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| Walworth 6s '45 ww | 25 | 25 |
| Walworth 6s | 28 | 28 |
| Warner Quinlan 6s '39 | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s '39 | 30 | 29 |
| West Pa Pow 5s G '56 | 100¾ | 100 |
| West Shore 4s 2361 | 64 | 64 |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 97¾ | 97 |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 42 | 40½ |
| Western Maryland 5½s '77 | 41½ | 41 |
| Western NY & Pa 4s '43 | 80 | 80 |
| Western Pacific 5s A '46 | 37 | 36½ |
| Western Union 5s '51 | 63½ | 63½ |
| Western Union 5s '60 | 63½ | 63½ |
| Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '30 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 84 | 83¼ |
| Winchester R Arms 7½s '41 ct | 59 | 57 |
| Wis Cen. 4s S&D Div '36 | 30 | 30 |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70 | 62 | 60 |

### LIBERTY BONDS

| | High | Low | Last Dec 15 | Last Dec 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 98.10 | 98.7 | 98.10 | 98.9 |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 100.3 | 100 | 100.3 | 100.2 |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 100.15 | 100.10 | 100.10 | 100.13 |
| 4th 4¼s reg | 100.15 | 100.15 | 100.15 | |
| US 3s '55 | 88.4 | 88.4 | 88.4 | 88.1 |
| US 3½s '47-'49 | 90.2 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| US 3⅜s'43 Mar | 94.14 | 94.5 | 94.14 | |
| US 3⅜s'43 Mar | 94.94 | 94.5 | 94.14 | |
| US 3⅜s'43 June | 94.19 | 94.6 | 94.19 | |
| US 3⅜s '56 | 97.16 | 97.4 | 97.16 | 97.2 |
| US 4s '54 | 100 | 99.29 | 100 | 99.26 |
| US 4¼s '52 | 102 | 101.22 | 102 | 101.25 |

### FOREIGN BONDS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 31 | 31 | | |
| Akershus 5s '63 | 45 | 45 | | |
| Antioquia 7s A '45 | 15 | 14 | | |
| Antioquia 7s B '45 | 14½ | 14½ | | |
| Antioquia 7s C '45 | 14½ | 14½ | | |
| Antioquia 7s D '45 | 14 | 14 | | |
| Antioquia III 7s '57 | 13 | 13 | | |
| Argentine Gov 5½s '62 | 39¼ | 37 | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 45½ | 45 | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 45¼ | 45¼ | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 45½ | 45½ | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 44 | 44 | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 44½ | 44½ | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | 44¼ | 44¼ | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 44½ | 44 | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s '56 B | 49¾ | 47 | | |
| Australia 4½s '56 | 40½ | 38 | | |
| Australia 5s '55 | 46 | 45 | | |
| Australia 5s '57 | 45 | 45 | | |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '37 | 38 | 38 | | |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 82 | 82 | | |
| Austria Hydro 6½s | 40 | 40 | | |
| Bavaria (State) 6½s '45 | 22½ | 22½ | | |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 74½ | 73½ | | |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 83¼ | 83¼ | | |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 86½ | 86½ | | |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 86¾ | 86½ | | |
| Berlin (City) 6s '58 | 17½ | 17½ | | |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '51 | 27 | 26 | | |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '59 | 23¾ | 23 | | |
| Berlin Elec 6s '55 | 23 | 22 | | |
| Bogota (City) 8s '45 | 22 | 20 | | |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 | 6 | 6 | | |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | 10½ | 9½ | | |
| Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52 | 16 | 16 | | |
| Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 17 | 16½ | | |
| Brazil (US) 7½s '52 | 66 | 66 | | |
| Bremen 7s '35 | 28 | 27½ | | |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov) | 26 | 26 | | |
| Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61 | 27 | 26½ | | |
| Bulgaria 7s '67 | 23½ | 23½ | | |
| Bulgaria 7½s '68 | 37¾ | 37¾ | | |
| Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46 | 17 | 16 | | |
| Canada (Dom) 4½s '36 | 80 | 80 | | |
| Canada (Dom) 4s '60 | 67¾ | 67¾ | | |
| Canada (Dom) 5s '52 | 84¼ | 84 | | |
| Cauca Valley 7½s '46 | 19 | 18 | | |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '61 | 11 | 11 | | |
| Chile (Bank) 6¼s '61 | 22¼ | 22 | | |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 12½ | 11½ | | |
| Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61 | 10 | 10 | | |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 | 13 | 12 | | |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '62 | 14 | 13½ | | |
| Chile (Rep) 7s '42 | 18 | 18 | | |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '63 | 12½ | 12 | | |
| Chilean Loan 7s '60 | 14 | 14 | | |
| Cologne (City) 6½s '50 | 21¼ | 21¼ | | |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46 | 21 | 21 | | |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47 | 20½ | 20½ | | |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan | 20¼ | 20 | | |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | 20½ | 20¼ | | |
| Cordoba (ICty) 7s '57 | 20½ | 20 | | |
| Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51 | 41¾ | 40 | | |
| Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49 | 80 | 79 | | |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53 | 74 | 74 | | |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45 | 38 | 38 | | |
| Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59 | 17½ | 16 | | |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 52¼ | 52 | | |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | 58 | 58 | | |
| Duke Price Power 8s '66 | 73½ | 73 | | |
| Dutch El 6s '47 | 80 | 80 | | |
| Dutch El sf 6s '62 | 78¼ | 78¼ | | |
| Estonia Bank 7s '67 | 32 | 32 | | |
| Framerican Dev 7½s '42 | 97 | 96¾ | | |
| Frankfort 6½s '53 | 20 | 20 | | |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 110½ | 110½ | | |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 111¾ | 110¾ | | |
| Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34 | 30¼ | 30 | | |
| German 7s '39 | 50½ | 50½ | | |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 31½ | 30 | | |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 30¼ | 30¼ | | |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 31 | 30¼ | | |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 35¾ | 35½ | | |
| Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts | 19¼ | 19½ | | |
| Germ El Pow '53 | 25½ | 25½ | | |
| Germ El Pow 6½s '50 | 25¾ | 25¾ | | |
| Germ Gen Elec 6s '48 | 25 | 24¾ | | |

*Ex-dividend.

### BONDS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4000 Amoskeag 8s | 61½ | 60 | 60 61¾ |
| 3000 E Mass 4½s | 20¾ | 20½ | 20½ 23 |
| 1000 E Mass 5s | 21 | 21 | 21 22¼ |
| 1000 Hood Rub 5s | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ 47 |
| 1000 Wst T&T 5s | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40 | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 | 27½

# EDUCATIONAL

## 'Paying' the Children

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"LET Dick do it. I went last time," said Harry.

"I can't," said Dick, when requested to go on the errand. "I gotta do my home work."

"All right, I'll go myself," said Mother donning hat and coat.

"I can't get my children to do a thing for me any more," she complained to a friend whom she met in the store. "Whenever I ask them to do anything, there's so much arguing, that I'd rather do it myself."

"Well, I pay my youngsters for everything I ask them to do," the friend replied. "They're only too glad to go on errands and do things around the house. Their father gets paid for his work, doesn't he? And I get paid for mine, though not in the same way. I get paid in having a nice home and good clothes and all the other things I need. So I don't see why the children shouldn't be paid, too. You try it, and see how well it works."

Mother pondered over this advice all the rest of the day. "There's a catch somewhere," she said to herself. "It doesn't sound quite logical. And I wonder how long such a scheme will work?" But what bothered her most of all, was whether paying the children for their services would be good for them. "Is this the best way of solving the problem?" she questioned. "Or, is there a better solution?"

She quickly came to the conclusion that her friend wasn't reasoning logically when she contended that as parents are paid, children should also be paid in cash for their services. "If mothers are paid in good homes, clothes and such things, why so are the children," she said to herself. "They receive love and appreciation for their help, food, shelter, clothing, toys and many more good things. Most decidedly, they are paid in the same coin as their mothers!"

**Might Not Be Worth It**

"Besides," the little debater in mother's mind continued to argue, "I don't think this method will work very long. Mayn't the children decide, after a time, that cents isn't sufficient payment for running an errand, and hold out for a higher fee? And mayn't they sometimes feel that their baseball game is worth more than the dime they could earn if they stayed at home and washed the dishes? I'm afraid Mrs. Sampson will get even more arguments and less cooperation than I do, just as soon as the novelty of her scheme wears off."

"I don't think 'paying' the children can be good for their characters," she said to Father, in talking the matter over with him. "Children oughtn't to be brought up to expect 'cash' for everything they do. We do things for them for love all the time; and they ought to do the same for us. Can't we lead them to realize that as members of this little group, they must give as well as take? We ought to get them to feel that instead of being boarders in this home, they are cooperative members of the family, sharers alike of its joys and its sorrows, of its responsibilities, as well as its pleasure. Let's realize this more fully ourselves," mother appealed to father, "and perhaps we can sell the idea to the children."

Father nodded approval. 'And we ought to show appreciation for what the youngsters do—more than we have in the past," he added. "I've noticed that when I seem pleased and praise them, they are much more anxious to be helpful and do their share."

"I have to be fairer to them, too," said mother. "When I want to 'phone, I do it, even though the dishes are waiting in the sink; but when I want one of the children to do something, I usually insist upon his dropping whatever he's doing on the instant."

"And I've noticed you sometimes send the younsters on a half a dozen errands in one afternoon. You ought to jot down the things you need and let them get everything at one time," suggested father. "And then, if you've forgotten something, you ought to do without. It's not fair to be continually calling them away from what they're doing. If we're more on the square with them, they'll be more on the square with us."

Mother nodded her head, and went into a brown study. "You know, I just had a peach of an idea," she announced suddenly. "I'm going to let the children decide which jobs they each want to do. I'll let each of them choose his own chores."

"That's great! And perhaps you can call another council in a month or so, and let them exchange jobs if they want to. In that way, they'll keep up their interest, and learn how to do a lot of different things. I feel sure that as soon as they realize that this family is a sort of corporation, of which they are members in good standing, they'll stop fussing about doing their share of the work!"

**They Get an Allowance**

"It isn't as though they needed money," said mother. "They get their allowance. But that's different from paying them for doing their duty. They get their allowance just the same as they get their food and clothes, because they are dependent members of the family; but their chores ought to be their contribution to the family's welfare.

"But I can't see any objection to their earning money, too, when they're able," added father.

"Oh, no," agreed mother. "Sarah makes candy, you know, for the Women's Exchange, and Dick made quite a bit shoveling snow last winter, and as soon as the berries are ripe they all expect to make a fortune picking them. But those are outside jobs that they've assumed voluntarily—that's quite different from being paid for making one's bed or drying the dishes."

"What do you think about paying for 'special' home jobs?" asked father. "Harry asked me if he could take care of the furnace next winter instead of our hiring a furnace man; and I agreed to pay him for it, just as long as he did as good work as the regular man."

"I think that's all right," answered mother. "What I object to is paying for the ordinary, everyday things. It doesn't seem right to me to get children into the habit of expecting cash for every service. The best things most of us do are for the sake of an inner satisfaction, without a thought of pay. The children have to learn to look within instead of without for their chief source of recompense. And then, too, if we teach them to be cooperative members of the family, we shall be teaching them to be cooperative members of their city, their state, their country and their world."

"I feel confident," said father thoughtfully, "that if we stick to our part of this program, we won't have any more trouble getting the children to do their chores." I. M.

## Major Trends In the Colleges

By ERNEST H. WILKINS
President of Oberlin College

### VIII—The Improvement Of College Teaching

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

TEACHING is the main business of the college. It is more important than all the rest of the many activities of the college put together. If the teaching is good, the college is a good college; if the teaching is poor, the college is a poor college.

Most college faculties have at most times included many successful teachers, and I think it is fair to say that the general level of college teaching has usually been good; but college faculties are not composed entirely of good teachers, and it probably is true that the majority of college teachers do not teach as well as they might if more thought had been given to the process of teaching as such.

I think most college teachers rather resent the idea that they have anything to learn about teaching. They say, "Teachers are born, not made," and jump to the conclusion that they, being teachers, must have been born teachers—and that nothing more is necessary. Something more is necessary. I do not think that any teacher who is not born can be made; but I am certain that most born teachers can by study and training greatly develop the abilities which they are so fortunate as to possess.

**Need Emphasis on Good Teaching**

Teaching implies mastery of the subject to be taught, the ability to "put it across" and a genuine interest in students as individuals. College teaching is stronger in the first respect than in the last two. There are two special reasons for this. One reason, mentioned in an earlier article of this series, is the fact that the filling of the upper half of the college course with specialized studies brought into college faculties men who were primarily specialists. The other is the fact that college teachers get their professional training in graduate schools and that the emphasis in the graduate schools is on research and not on teaching. Research and good teaching are by no means inconsistent with each other, but in the college the primary emphasis should be on teaching.

Lately the colleges have been waking up to this fact more generally than at any time for many years past, and there have been several concerted efforts to improve matters. A report adopted in 1929 by the Association of American Colleges, containing recommendations addressed both to graduate schools and to the colleges themselves, appears to have led many institutions to take careful stock of what they were doing in this regard; and studies bearing on the problem of college teaching have been made or are being made, not only locally, but by such bodies as the Association of American Universities, the American Association of University Professors, the United States Bureau of Education and the North Central Association.

The efforts toward improvement concern both the graduate schools and the colleges themselves. A number of graduate schools are now frankly recognizing the fact that most of their students are planning through their graduate work to get positions as college teachers; and while the graduate schools—rightly enough, since the main purpose of the university as such is the advancement of knowledge—insist on the prime necessity of research, these schools are now giving to many of their students courses in the theory and methods of teaching the particular subject in which they are interested, and some schools are introducing general courses, for the benefit of prospective college teachers, in which the whole enterprise of college education is discussed.

But the training of a teacher does not end when he leaves the graduate school and comes to the college. It ought to go on through all his life—at first through training by his older associates in the college, later through self-training.

**The New Instructor's Training**

Among the types of training sometimes employed when a young instructor comes to the college where he is going to teach are the following: He may be asked to work under the direction of some older member of his department, who will plan his work with him, will receive and talk over his reports of progress, and will in particular discuss his difficulties with him. He may be asked to visit the classes of experienced and successful teachers in the same department. Partnership teaching is being tried more and more—that is, the conducting of courses by older and younger men together, sharing equally in all the responsibilities of the course. The young teacher may at once be given some advanced work, instead of having only elementary work to do. He is often better qualified to teach advanced courses than to teach elementary courses. At Oberlin a list of desirable teaching qualities is sent each year to each new member of the faculty, with a letter suggesting that he use the list in checking up on his own work.

As the instructor becomes more experienced, the development of his teaching ability passes more definitely into his own hands. The two fundamental methods for his continued self-improvement are, first, keeping up with what is being written in regard to the processes of teaching in his field, and second, constant experimenting with variations in his own teaching.

Many colleges now have standing committees on the improvement of teaching, which make to their own faculties suggestions similar to those made here.

The trend toward improvement in college teaching, like the trend toward individualization discussed in the preceding article, is still young and still relatively slight in its total effect. But it clearly exists and is growing, and it is so important in theory and in its possibilities that it has seemed to me to deserve listing among the main current trends in college education.

[The first seven articles appeared Oct. 27, Nov. 3, 10, 17, 24, Dec. 1 and 8. This nine-article series is a feature of the Tuesday Educational Page.]

Upper Row—"Big House," the First Building of the Prentiss Normal and Industrial School, Prentiss, Miss. This Old House, Built Before the Sixties, Now Serves as the School Office. Prentiss Boys Working on the Farm That Supplies Food to the School and Is Also Used as an Agricultural Training Plant. Lower Row—Member of One of the Vocational Training Groups. Center—The 1931 Graduating Class. Right—Mrs. Hattie M. Lee, One of the Teachers, Whose Loyalty Has Meant Much to This School.

## Negro Work for Negro Progress

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

ONE of the interesting projects in Negro education in the American South is the Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute, in Prentiss, Miss. Prentiss aims to supply little country schoolhouses with well-trained teachers making education more available to Negro children. It helps Negro farmers of its region to improve their methods of farming, increase their earnings from the soil, and so better the living conditions of the Negroes in that section of the State.

Founded in 1907 by two Negro elementary school teachers, J. E. Johnson and his wife, Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute has grown far beyond its humble beginning in an old plantation cabin built of chinked boards handsawed by slaves 140 years ago. The original 80-acre tract donated by Negro farmers has grown to a great farm of 500 acres whose rich crops aid in supporting the enrollment of 327 pupils.

The original nucleus of school buildings still serves as an office, and, for a time, was the dwelling of the teaching staff. New buildings have been erected to house the student body, which has grown as rapidly as accommodations have permitted. Farm buildings, including a model dairy and farm barn, a science hall, dining hall, and laundry, are to be added to the farm campus if funds from a recently launched campaign are provided. These new structures, like the Academic Hall recently erected, are to be built by student artisans in the masonry and carpentry classes. And in helping the school, these student carpenters and masons are getting first-hand information about their future trades. They are "learning by doing."

Each student gives an hour a day to working in the school gardens and fields to insure food for the school table, in the industrial shops, or in cleaning up the school grounds. Many work additional time to pay for tuition, books, and board. Twenty-five per cent are wholly self-supporting and 65 per cent earn part of their education by working on the school farm.

**The Founders**

Achievement and self-sacrifice have marked the twenty-four years of service of the founders in building up the school. Trained at Alcorn A. and M. College to enter the medical profession, Mr. Johnson saw that he could be of greater service to his people by training teachers, artisans, and scientific farmers. Born within 70 miles of Prentiss, Mr. Johnson lived on the same sort of farm from whence most of his pupils come. The eldest of fourteen children, he went to the little rural school during its pitifully short four months' terms and worked on the farm with his brothers and sisters. At 16 he entered Alcorn College and graduated with a B. S. degree in 1902 as valedictorian of his class.

Mrs. Bertha Johnson assists her husband as teacher in the school. After graduating from Tuskegee Institute, Booker T. Washington's famous school, she planned to do missionary work in Africa. Her decision was altered on finding that much was to be done for her own people in the South.

Associated with the Johnsons is Mrs. Hattie M. Lee, a teacher of 50 years' experience. Principal Johnson pays tribute to her, saying, "Her influence is due to her reflection of the all pervading spirit of Love. She has meant untold good to our boys and girls. She is ever concerned with the protection of wild and domesticated life. Even the birds know her voice. She is a friend of everyone."

With Booker T. Washington's school as a guide, secondary and industrial education was brought to a district where Negro education beyond the "Three R's" was unknown. Mr. Johnson says, "Prentiss Institute was established in this section of Mississippi where the colored people outnumber the whites; where there were no other boarding schools and no opportunity for colored children to receive anything more than a grammar school education. It serves a territory covering 25 counties with a colored population exceeding 175,000."

**Graduates at Work**

Prentiss Institute graduates have gone from the school to outlying districts to teach better farm methods and vocational crafts as well as "things to be learned from books."

As with other schools, Prentiss is proud of her student activities. There are athletic teams, an orchestra and several music clubs. The Prentiss "jubilee singers" have pleased radio and concert audiences.

While the boys are learning to become responsible citizens, as farmers or workers in trade, the girls are learning to make better homes or to have a career of their own as seamstresses or typists. Most of the girls, however, are planning to be teachers in their neighborhood schools or become modern housekeepers who can vary the time-honored fare of "corn pone" with delicious chicken dumplings and deserts they learned to make in the domestic science classes.

These girls will bring about better homes than the drafty cabins their parents knew. Their men folks will be put to work building sunporches, more windows and bringing that practically unknown commodity, running water, into the newly modernized dwelling. One of the girls, Alma Lucas, a graduate of the 1923 class, has become a county home science agent and is giving special attention to the improvement of rural homes.

In offering secondary, industrial and normal school training, the founders have enriched the lives of those students who will return to the farms or will serve as teachers. A further excellent result is that intelligent students who might have spent their lives hoeing and thinning cotton have been able to enter colleges and do creditable work. A 1916 graduate is now a lawyer in Chicago; another, after graduating from Pittsburgh University, became a college professor in New Orleans; and a third, graduated from Columbia University, has returned to Prentiss to teach and pass on to his race that which he has learned.

## Mapping at Home

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
Minneapolis, Minn.

A DEJECTED Susan appeared at the door of my sewing room one afternoon and announced, "I don't like geography, and I can't learn products. The teacher said I am not keeping up with my class and must study at home every night."

I put up my sewing, drew the geography book from under her arm and listened to how the fourth grade were studying Canada and were required to learn the names of the provinces, their locations, and their products. When I told her that I had enjoyed geography, she looked at me wide-eyed, and when I promised to help her after dinner, she was her happy, buoyant self again and ran off to play.

I went on with my work, meanwhile trying to analyze why geography had so fascinated me and my thoughts drifted back to a teacher who had let us make maps instead of study them. We made maps on the blackboard with colored chalk; we made water-color maps; we even made papier-mâché relief maps with gayly painted mountain tops, brown valleys, and blue rivers and lakes. Suddenly I knew I had solved the geography problem for Susan.

I found some heavy wrapping paper in the attic which I ironed into smoothness and then cut it into rectangles two feet long and three feet wide. After dinner I placed one of the rectangles on the dining room table, told Susan to get her colored crayons and the map making began. Following the map in her geography textbook, I drew a huge Canada almost the size of the paper with Alaska squeezed into the upper left corner. Then Susan carefully drew the boundaries of the provinces with different colored crayons, sketching in Hudson Bay and the Great Lakes with a greenish blue. The Great Lakes took much erasing but they finally emerged from a rather smudgy background and emptied into a big blue St. Lawrence River which flowed majestically toward its gulf. She diligently printed the names of the provinces, sighing over Saskatchewan and laughing because she had to print P. E. I. on tiny Prince Edward Island.

Then Father laid aside his newspaper and asked if he might help with the products. He told Susan about the fisheries on the cold, rocky coast of Labrador and she drew fish with gayly colored fins and popping eyes, solemnly writing whether they were cod, herring, or halibut on the ocean adjoining. Also brilliant pink salmon appeared on the shores of British Columbia. After hearing of the lumber industry of Canada, she drew straight green pine trees with brown trunks for the lumber of the west coast and tiny bushlike trees for the hardwoods of the eastern provinces. Father told her of the flat plains of waving grain in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and she drew yellow sheaves of wheat—and tiny miners' caps with candles to show the mining region. Her cheeks were flushed with happiness when bedtime came and she said, "Why, Mother, I like products."

That was the first of many maps, several of them being proudly tacked on the wall of the basement playroom where they attracted much attention from the neighborhood children. In fact, not long ago I noticed the Lindberghs' route traced across an Asia elaborate with tiny teapots and gay red firecrackers.
H. M. E.

## Help Beginners To Like School

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A MOTHER was appalled to discover, after six weeks of school, that her child was unhappy. She was fast losing her sunny disposition and becoming unlike herself. Every morning was an ordeal of getting her started away and she approached weekends with unnatural eagerness.

Mrs. Morrison had discussed the event of commencing school with pleasant anticipation: it would mean playmates for the little farm girl whose only companion was her three-year-old brother; family interests would be broadened; briefly, it would be a harmonious unfoldment. Apparently little Elva was not responding to this constructive attitude. Where was the trouble? The teacher was sympathetic. The child enjoyed her new friends and was interested in her lessons.

A chance remark furnished a clue. "The children take things to school. Eunice braided a mat at home and brought it today," said Elva. "I've never taken anything."

It was clear, pondered Mrs. Morrison, that Elva felt "out of it." She missed being a necessary link as she hao felt herself to be in the home chain. Mrs. Morrison saw that she had touched upon the roots of the problem and that a little planning would bring about a solution. In some manner the home must be more closely joined to the school; joy must be fused into school happenings so strongly that joy would obliterate any clouds in Elva's sky; and she must find for herself a definite place.

One morning Mrs. Morrison brought out a ring she herself had worn as a little girl.

"How would you like to wear this?" she asked.

Elva's eyes danced. "Oh, lovely! And it has a blue stone too. Dornie has a bracelet."

So a chain of crocheted stitches around the back made it to fit and Elva went away smiling and throwing kisses from the window of the car.

Sometimes it was a new dress, sometimes only a string of beads—small things, but things which have colored the school days of small girls since time immemorial. Often she carried asters and chrysanthemums from her own flower bed to grace the teacher's desk. Once her bowl of goldfish spent two whole days on the study table. Adding a picture book to the school library taught her the joy of contribution and the day her box of pretty stones began a real collection she rushed into the house a small whirlwind of excitement and joy.

Occasionally, Mrs. Morrison invited Elva's teacher to supper. Little schoolmates were brought out to the farm for an hour's play and refreshments then carried to their own homes in the big Morrison car.

Thus with thoughtfulness and understanding the period of adjustment was bridged and harmony restored.

"I'm used to school now," was Elva's own quaint little way of expressing it. M. M. F.


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# CHIANG'S FALL PAVES WAY TO CHINESE UNITY

(Continued from Page 1)

Chen Ming-shu, President Chiang's go-between, has been at Shanghai negotiating with Mr. Wang Chin-wei, Dr. C. C. Wu, Mr. Eugene Chen, Mr. Sun Fo, Mr. Li Wen-fan, the Canton leaders to this end, according to the Canton statement. It is expected that Mr. Lin Sen, chairman of the Legislative Board, will assume the Acting Presidency, and thereafter there will be other changes, possibly Mr. T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister, will soon resign.

The crisis has had a dramatic effect upon the local markets, which have reacted sharply to the uncertain situation.

### Tokyo Believes Chiang Retains His Influence Despite Resignation

*By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO, Dec. 15—The press understands that the situation around Chinchow is again critical, and believes that it is nearing a point at which Japan must act to eject Marshal Chang Hseuh-liang's concentrations to within the Great Wall, since obviously peace and order cannot be restored in Manchuria until this is done.

Some 3000 of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's regulars from Chinchow, supported by 1000 irregulars, advanced toward Chenchiatun along the Tahushan-Tungliao railway yesterday, menacing Japanese communications northward. They clashed with a Japanese battalion this morning. Airplanes were later sent to assist the Japanese. The fighting continued in the afternoon.

Similarly a large band of irregulars alleged to have been instigated by Marshal Chang clashed with Japanese police and gendarmes near Panchiaotze west of Mukden in the morning. It is understood that the irregulars retired after robbing 500 Korean settlers, who fled toward Mukden.

**United States Attaché Active**

American concern at possible impending developments around Chinchow is indicated by the fact that the American military attaché from Peiping returned to Chinchow today.

Meantime the new Government is proceeding cautiously, and probably will not make any definite statement of its foreign program until Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa returns in the middle of January to assume the Foreign Ministership.

The Government considers that Nankihg reports that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is preparing to tender his resignation from all his posts is premature. It is believed that Marshal Chiang is merely demanding a vote of confidence from the Chekiang bankers, who have always been his strongest supporters, and that he will retain commandership of the army at least.

In the event of reports that Mr. Lin Sen has been appointed President of the Nanking Government, observers here believe that this is a mere sop to the Cantonese, since Marshal Chiang's influence in the Government is likely to be retained by the appointment of his supporter Mr. Chen Ming-hsu as president of the Executive Yuan. Any lasting agreement between Marshal Chiang and the Canton faction appears improbable.

**Tsang Aids Japanese**

It is understood that Gen. Tsang Shi-yi, former Governor of Liaoning Province under Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, renounced his allegiance to Marshal Chang today and has joined the temporary, independent Mukden Government. It is believed that he will eventually head an independent Mukden régime pledged to coöperate with Japan. General Tsang has been at Mukden under Japanese protection since the conflict started. He is a graduate of a Japanese military academy and has many friends among the Japanese.

### London Sees Japanese Action as Step Toward World Currency Changes

*By Radio from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Dec. 14—The Japanese decision to go off the gold standard affects Britain adversely through the Lancashire cotton trade, but this is regarded here as subordinate to its world significance as bringing yet another great trading nation into the ranks of those that have found themselves compelled to seek a new basis of exchange.

Japan is Lansashire's chief competitor in India's and China's cotton goods markets, where Britain has benefited materially during the past few weeks, owing to reduction in its selling prices in consequence of the devaluation of sterling. This advantage—temporary as it been since movements in the Japanese exchange are expected now to conform more or less completely to those of sterling—was so considerable while it lasted as to have enabled a number of long-closed mills in northern England to reopen.

Attention has thus been drawn here to the potency of forces now adversely affecting the export trade of gold standard countries generally, especially the United States and France. This facor in the world situation, it is held here, is bound to grow until a mutual international agreement can be reached rendering possible a return to uniform currency of some kind.

Britain's own economic difficulties are so great in consequence of the collapse of world trade, upon which it has hitherto lived, as altogether to outweigh any temporary advantage gained from low exchange. Generous reference to this fact, as affecting war debts, made on Dec. 11 by Mr. Andrew Mellon, United States Secretary of the Treasury, is much appreciated here.

Mr. William Graham, ex-president of the Board of Trade, yesterday described the present economically weak Europe as a bad investment for the United States, since, until a comprehensive settlement of the war debt problem is reached, there can be very little hope for private commercial obligations.

Meanwhile there is some movement here for the restatement of the famous war debt note of Aug. 1922 whereby Britain undertook to ask no more from its debtors than was necessary to pay its creditors. But the general view prevails that the whole situation has become so impossible that little would be gained from merely modifying obviously inequitable arrangements which require Britain to accept sterling from debtors, while continuing to have to pay gold to creditors.

### Japanese 'Advisers' Powerful in Manchuria

*Copyright 1931 by the United Press*

HARBIN, Manchuria, Dec. 14 — The parts of Manchuria now occupied by Japanese troops are being transformed into a country resembling a Japanese colony. The correspondent who has been through that occupied zone from Tsitsihar on the north to Chinchow on the south is able for the first time to offer an uncensored description of Japanese control in Fengtien Province.

Fengtien's political, banking and industrial activities are now in the hands of Japanese "advisers." Their orders are law for Chinese officials.

The so-called peace maintenance committee of the Province exercises the prerogatives of Provincial Government under the dominance of three Japanese advisers, who are directing the Provincial Bureau of Finance and industry and the Mukden telephone exchange. Approximately 20 additional Japanese, ostensibly protecting the committee members, are actually helping the "advisers" to conduct the Government.

The Chinese police of Mukden are under the command of Japanese gendarmerie.

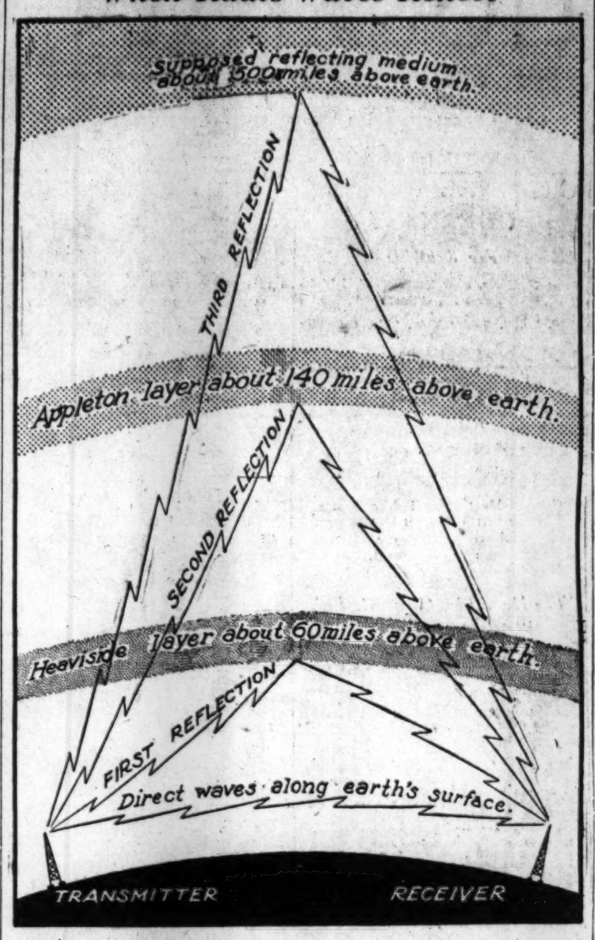
A staff of Japanese censors supervises the Fengtien telegraph administration, through which not only newspaper correspondents, but consular representatives are obliged to send reports.

The control of Fengtien's banks, industries and public utilities has been taken from the Chinese. One of the Japanese advisers, together with eight Japanese councilors, is operating the Mukden Frontier Bank and the Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces. Other Chinese banks at Mukden, such as the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, are under Japanese surveillance.

The Japanese have assumed management of the big Chinese trading concern, the Lida Company, of Mukden. They have reopened Chinese cotton mills under Japanese administration.

The Japanese ejected the Chinese directors and assumed complete management of the Fuchounwan coal mine, the largest Chinese mine in south Manchuria.

## When Radio Waves Reflect




# Discovering Radio's Layer Cake

### *Three Echoes—Around the World in 24 Hours—Collective Listening—Opera in Native Tongues*

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Radio and Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

LONG-DISTANCE radio reception is considered due to a reflecting layer of ionized gases located about 60 miles above the earth. This radio "mirror" is called the Heaviside Layer. A radio wave sent upward to it would return a brief moment later and might be called an 'echo."

Listening to these echoes, a British observer, Prof. E. V. Appleton, found he was getting a second echo and even a third. He studied this phenomena. Now he claims to have located two more layers above the Heaviside, one about 140 miles above the earth's surface and the third about 500 miles up.

Short waves' great distance range is due to the echo characteristic. There is practically no ground wave following the earth's surface. Thus a strong short wave station will not be heard for several hundred miles from its transmitter. Then suddenly, at say 400 miles, it comes in strongly. That is the first reflection from the Heaviside Layer. From then on successive reflections give fairly regular reception.

Assuming Professor Appleton's theory correct, much of the consistency of reception beyond the first reflecting point is probably due to the second and third layers of the radio cake. Also as a paradox much of the odd fading and mixing of signals doubtlessly comes from the same cause.

### *Far-Flung Radio Empires*

When short waves shoot up against the reflecting layers above the earth they bounce back and practically cover the globe. Therefore, "around the world" transmission is possible. A nation with far-flung colonies would need short waves if it wanted to keep in regular touch with all its distant lands. So Great Britain has developed an extensive short-wave broadcasting system.

Besides the need of reaching all parts of the world, the habit of the sun in making an hour's change of time about every 1000 miles has to be considered. Thus, if England put on its evening program of from 6 to 10 p. m. on short waves, Canada would get it from 1 to 5 p. m. in the east and from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. in the west. On the other side of the world the program would be coming in from 6 to 10 a. m.

Listening to evening programs in the morning would be rather incongruous as well as inconvenient. The obvious answer is the one Britain is planning—programs 24 hours a day for everyone everywhere. The broadcasting artists need not work all hours of the night, however. A recording machine which takes the voice on steel tape magnetically, called the Blattnerphone, will record during daylight hours and this "delayed' program will be put on the air while London sleeps.

### *Only Ears Are Needed*

A radio listener is usually considered as a person owning a radio set. Yet a lot of listening is done by people who do not own receivers. A pair of ears is their only equipment. In the United States and England they are usually guests at various homes. In many European countries, however, they are the guest of the municipality, for "community listening" is an economical way of distributing radio programs.

In Russia "collective listening" is the rule with over 10,000 auditoriums erected in factories, workshops and collective farms the scene of the reception. Mere entertainment is not the idea.

Thus instruction is given in art, the Russian language, mathematics, chemistry, farming, grain cultivation and cattle breeding. Special courses for the teachers themselves include the subjects of English, German and Esperanto, with English being the most popular.

The central station in Moscow has many sections and subsections to deal with broadcasting for the schools, the Red army, women, children and the cultural subjects. A symphony orchestra of 80 pieces and another orchestra for playing Russian music with purely Russian instruments are both part of the regular broadcasting organization. Great attention is paid to technical details, a single department being maintained just for the study of microphones and studio acoustics.

### *Polyglot Opera Singers*

Evidently valuing opera exclusively as music rather than drama, American audiences for years have listened to most of their opera in foreign tongues. Walter Damrosch, musical counsel of the National Broadcasting Company, believes that opera in English should be the rule.

To prove his point that the music is enhanced by the dramatic appeal which in turn demands that the words be understood, Mr. Damrosch recently presented a Wagnerian opera in English. The enthusiastic response to this experiment has convinced him of the rightness of his theory. Thus he plans to campaign until the Metropolitan and Chicago organizations, leading American opera companies, adopt the English language for all of their performances.

"European countries long ago insisted on opera in the national tongue," states Mr. Damrosch, "with the natural result that opera audiences abroad fully enjoy the drama as well as the music. As for our foreign singers, it is time that in return for the high salaries and generous treatment which they receive from our audiences, they take the trouble to master the English language. If a German singer were to appear as a member of the Paris Opera Company, he would have to learn French; and vice versa, a French singer would have to learn German."

## British Hope to Avoid Heavy Toll of Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

world level—then so far as internal resources are concerned the position would be unchanged, and there would be no particular advantage in respect of a reduction of internal debts.

The advantage, if the new standard could be maintained, would, however, be in respect of foreign trade. When France had a depreciated money still unstabilized, there was a period in which wages and prices had not risen to world levels; and therefore French goods were cheaper, and French labor, which went to the making of French goods, was cheaper. The result was that France could export largely because it could sell at lower rates than its competitors. While England can keep down wages and prices it, too, can sell abroad on advantageous terms. Thus a simulus will be given to British manufactures, and unemployment should decrease.

**Goal of Trade Balance**

It is plain, however, that the Government cannot count for long on this factor which served France so well, and whose results continued for some time after wages and prices had, in fact, risen. Therefore, the British Government, again following the example of France, has adopted the tariff system. It hopes, by making it more difficult for imports to enter, to redress the trade balance which is an important element in national economics.

Doubts arise as to whether this revolutionary restriction of imports by means of tariffs (with preferential treatment for the Dominions) will work. It was not for nothing that England so long remained faithful to free trade. Tariffs will provoke retaliation. The countries which are hit will, in their turn, endeavor to keep out British exports. Moreover, British trade has need of imports, and British agriculture, which has been relatively neglected, is so inadequate that Great Britain depends on foreign foodstuffs for four days out of each week.

**Main Point of Difference**

The danger lies in the contrast here between France and Great Britain. Great Britain is chiefly an industrial country dependent on others for the necessaries of life. France, though also an industrial country, has not ceased to be an agricultural country which can largely live on its own products. Taxes on imported footstuffs in England will send up the cost of living and in the long run of wages—which is precisely what it is sought to avoid.

Nor must it be forgotten, in this comparison of France and England, that Great Britain is a creditor country. If there might be domestic advantages in a depreciated pound, they may be reduced by the disadvantages resulting from the fact that many countries have to make payments to England in pounds, and the lower the pound falls the less Great Britain will receive in real values from abroad.

It will be seen then that, while a certain comparison with France is permissible, there are vital differences. The problem for England is not simple. The advantages of whatever policy is pursued have to be weighed against the disadvantages; and there is as yet no general agreement as to the right course and its probable consequences.

## Rebuilt Original Washington Home To Become Shrine

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va. — Restored "Wakefield," birthplace of George Washington on the historic Northern Neck of Virginia, will be formally turned over to the National Park Service by the Wakefield National Memorial Association, Inc., probably on Feb. 11, it has been announced by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce. The date will be definitely determined to suit the convenience of President Hoover, who has been asked to attend the ceremony and accept the shrine on behalf of the Government.

"Wakefield," which was burned in 1780, has been rebuilt in the most exact reproduction possible, based on exhaustive research into records on the original constructed by Augustine Washington. The architect, Edward W. Donn Jr. of Washington, has adhered precisely to the external and internal appearances, finish and arrangements. Conquest & Jones of Richmond was the contracting firm in charge of the restoration.

The work has included not only the rebuilding of the mansion on the original foundations, but the restoration of the original vault in the Washington family cemetery and the reconstruction of the garden and kitchen.

When the shrine is surrendered to the Government, a book of the association will be placed in "Wakefield" containing the names of the many contributors to the restoration work. Thirty-nine states, the District of Columbia, Cuba and the Philippines are represented in the association's membership.

# MUNICIPAL TAX RATES REPORTED STILL ADVANCING

### Survey of 290 Cities Indicates Rise of $1.10 for Year of 1931

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 15—Municipal tax rates in 1931 continued their upward climb, according to a comparative tax rate list of 290 cities compiled by Mr. C. E. Rightor, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, made public in the current issue of the National Municipal Review. It is Mr. Rightor's tenth annual report on comparative municipal tax burdens.

"The total tax rate column," says Mr. Rightor, "shows a range from $78.14 for St. Petersburg, Fla., to $18 for Lancaster, Penna. For the Canadian cities, the range is from $36.75 for Calgary to $27.36 for Regina. The average for all cities is $35.04. The average for 185 cities in 1930 was $33.94. The increase of $1.10 is due primarily to the influence of the larger number of cities reporting in 1931 and ignores the factor of uniformity in assessing practice.

"The 1931 table evidences continuation of a trend toward additional taxes upon general property, but the amount of annual increase is gradually becoming more moderate—as though perhaps approaching some indefinable but nevertheless definite maximum. Many public officials will say that maximum is the point where delinquent taxes and consequent short-term loans are dictating retrenchment in public services and adherence to a policy of balancing the budget.

"Interesting evidence possibly accounting to some extent for the increase in the tax rates for this year, as well as a tendency to restrict the funds available for government purposes, is disclosed in a comparative analysis made for the first time this year of assessed valuations for 1930 and 1931. Of 177 cities reporting for both years, it is found that 86 increased their 1931 total valuation $1,402,000,000 over 1930, 66 cities reduced a total of $1,-181,000,000, and 25 reported no change. The net increase was $221,-000,000 in the 177 cities, or an average of $1,200,000 for each city."

The report points out that taxation continues to engage widespread official and popular attention, and is "also effecting economy in governmental expenditures. This was the chief problem of 44 state legislatures this year, and is growing in importance in the programs of many types of citizens' organizations. Progress is being made and will continue through coöperative and coördinated effort."

## Listing of New Securities Holds At Very Low Ebb

New securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange in November continued the low figures in amount and number recorded recorded in the last three months. The aggregate was $32,759,540, the lowest since monthly compilations began in January, 1929, compared with $38,752,630 in October and $141,-671,390 in November, 1930. The total of $2,326,701,110 for 11 months is less than a third of the $7,600,670,-040 the corresponding period of 1930 and about a sixth of the $14,-474,866,380 for the 1929 period.

There were no bond listings in November, compared with $13,350,-000 in October and $50,040,000 in November a year ago; the stock comparison was $32,759,540 in November, $25,402,630 in October, and $91,631,390 in November last year.

Two listings took up nearly the entire November total. One was 1,440,410 shares of Electric Power & Light common sold to stockholders at $15 a share, making $21,606,150 listed; the other was $7,900,000 common of Peoples Gas Light & Coke, to be sold to stockholders in December.

Stock dividends listed totaled $1,-003,390, compared with $22,830 in October and $15,491,300 in November, last year. There were no initial listings of bonds or stock, compared with $27,652,900 in October and $22,-000,000 in November a year ago. Three stock issues in November totaled 1,549,433 shares in no-par stock, compared with five in October with 1,026,441 shares, and five in November, 1930, with 1,376,612 shares.

Listings noting merely changes in par or number of shares, without adding to the sum already listed, or exchanges of certificates of deposit or voting trust certificates for listed securities are not included.

## MOTOR OUTPUT IS BEGINNING TO SHOW SUBSTANTIAL GAINS

The gradual resumption of operations by automobile manufacturers, for the purpose of providing their dealer organizations with sample cars by the end of the year, is beginning to increase the total of car output, and further advances are in prospect during the next several weeks, says a current survey by the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, which continues in part:

"That relatively substantial gains will be registered during the period prior to the January automobile shows is indicated by the fact that only a few important announcements of 1932 models have been made to date.

"It is not a foregone conclusion, however, that an uninterrupted upward trend of motor production will be witnessed from now until next spring. Rather, it is possible that, following the national exhibits, at least a short period of relatively stable production, or even a moderate decline, will be recorded. During this interval, assembling schedules, we understand, will be determined solely by the actual consumer demand which develops.

## SIAM JOINS POOL FOR WORLD CONTROL OF TIN PRODUCTION

Siam, which accounts for 10,000 tons of the 19,000 tons of tin produced by non-signatory countries, has joined the international group, leaving a production of only 9000 tons not under absolute control.

The International Tin Pool has increased its holding to 15,800 tons from 12,250 at the end of October. This is all included in "available supplies" and is not for sale. United Kingdom stocks, which at the end of October were 30,000 tons, have been one of the depressing factors in keeping down the price, but since the International Tin Pool has given guarantees to signatory governments not to sell any of its holdings until the spot price on the London Metal Exchange averages £150 a ton for one calendar month, the market position has been greatly strengthened.

The pool also has undertaken not to sell more than 5 per cent of its holdings, even when this price is reached.

The governments, on the other hand, have guaranteed to continue their control of production and export until August, 1934, unless the pool has liquidated its holdings by the end of February, 1933, or to continue control until the pool's holdings have been sold.

The fact that the International Tin Committee has made two cuts in production and export since June, amounting to 35,000 tons, on top of its original curtailment program announced in March, shows the determination of governments concerned to carry out their original intention to secure a fair price for tin.

## *HARVARD RECEIVES TWO RARE VOLUMES*

Harvard College Library has received an anoymous gift to the Lionel de Jersey Memorial Collection in the shape of the original manuscript of Jon Thorlaksson's Icelandic translation of Milton's "Paradise Lost."

The manuscript consists of two bound volumes, written in ink, two columns to a page. The second volume also contains the translation of certain poems of a Norwegian poet, Christian Tullein, and the German poet Gellert, as well as several of Thorlaksson's own poems.

## ELECTRIC BOND HAS SHARP INCOME DROP

Electric Bond & Share Co., which for 12 months ended Oct. 31 reported net of $29,506,409 after expenses, taxes, etc., against $42,300,-147 for 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1930, paid preferred dividends of $8,029,015, leaving a balance of $21,-477,394, compared with $35,143,344 after $7,156,803 preferred dividends the preceding year. Surplus after common dividends was $12,676,974, compared with $26,838,390. Common stock amounted to 15,197,578 no-par shares.

There has been charged direct to surplus during 12 months ended Oct. 31, $3,413,991 net loss, representing profit and loss on sale of securities, which is not included in above statement of income.

## TOTAL MARKET VALUE OF LISTED BONDS

As of Dec. 1 there were 1602 bond issues aggregating $52,547,476,192 par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with total market value of $39,512,398,607. In the following table listed bonds are classified by governmental and industrial groups, with aggregate market value and average price for each:

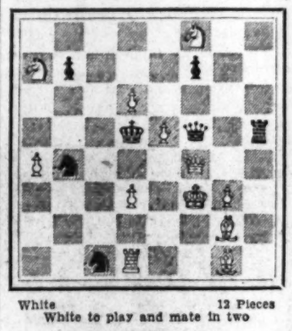
| | Market value | Average price |
|---|---|---|
| U S government | $15,066,545,304 | $99.21 |
| Foreign government | 10,925,889,759 | 60.88 |
| Railroad indus (US) | 7,300,951,987 | 87.49 |
| Utilities (US) | 2,281,376,055 | 86.78 |
| Industrial (US) | 2,512,696,586 | 87.84 |
| Foreign companies | 1,345,538,916 | 51.13 |
| All bonds | 39,512,398,607 | 75.19 |

## CHESS

*by Frederick R. Chevalier*

**PROBLEM NO. 1365**
By A. Ellermann

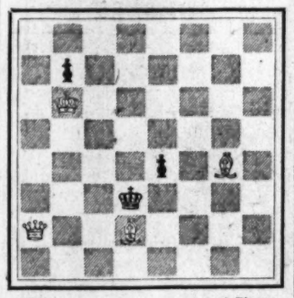
Black 7 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

**PROBLEM NO. 1366**
By Godfrey Heathcote

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

**SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS**

No. 1363. R-QB6

No. 1364. 1. Q-Q3 K-R5
2. Q-Q4ch
1. ——— K-R7
2. Q-B7ch
1. ——— P-Kt5ch
2. K-B2ch
1. ——— P-B4
2. QxP

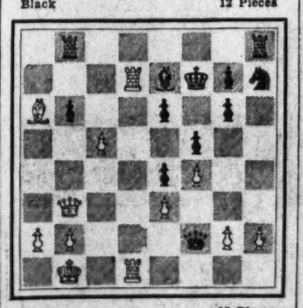
End-Game No. 73—White wins: 1 BxPch, KxB; 2 RxPch, KtxR; 3 Q-K5ch, K-Q2; 4 Q-K7ch, K-B3; 5 Q-B7ch, K-Kt4; 6 QxPch, K-R4; 7 B-Kt4 mate.

**END-GAMES**

This pretty ending, from a Moscow tournament, seems almost too good to be true. White mates in four moves.

End-Game No. 74

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and mate in four

**NOTES**

Paris seems to be a mecca for chess masters. During a recent trip abroad, I. Turover of Washington, D. C., visited Parisian chess circles. Two consultation games were arranged. Dr. Alekhine, Tartakower and the youthful French expert, Cukierman, whose defeat of Tartakower in the 1930 Paris championship tournament appeared in these columns, were the other participants. In the first of these games Alekhine and Cukierman defeated Tartakower and Turover. In the second Cukierman and Tartakower won from Alekhine and Turover. We append both games, although the second is of interest only because the champion lost it.

**INDIAN DEFENSE**

| Tartakower and Turover White | Alekhine and Cukierman Black | Tartakower and Turover White | Alekhine and Cukierman Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 20 R-QB | R-B2 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-QKt3 | 21 P-B3 | Q-B |
| 3 P-K3 | B-Kt2 | 22 KR-B3 | R-K |
| 4 B-Q3 | P-K3 | 23 PxP | Kt-P |
| 5 QKt-Q2 | P-B4 | 24 RxR | BxR |
| 6 Castles | Kt-B3 | 25 Q-B4 | Q-K3 |
| 7 P-B4 | B-K2 | 26 R-K | Q-Q3 |
| 8 P-QKt3 | PxP | 27 Q-R4 | B-B3 |
| 9 PxP | P-Q4 | 28 Q-R3? | Kt-Kt5 |
| 10 B-Kt2 | Kt-QKt5 | 29 R-QB | P-B3 |
| 11 B-Kt | Castles | 30 P-B4 | PxKt |
| 12 R-K | R-Kt | 31 BPxP | RxP |
| 13 Kt-K5 | Kt-B3 | 32 PxR | Q-Q7 |
| 14 QKt-B3 | B-Kt5 | 33 Kt-B2 | Kt-Q6 |
| 15 R-K3 | Kt-K2 | 34 R-B | KtxB |
| 16 Kt-Kt5 | P-KR3 | 35 Q-K7 | Q-Q4 |
| 17 Kt-R3 | B-Q3 | 36 Kt-K4 | BxP |
| 18 Q-K2 | Kt-B4 | Resigns | |
| 19 BxKt | PxB | | |

The following Sicilian soon turns into a stonewall. The game is not particularly interesting until Black sacrifices the exchange for a strong K side attack but no immediate forced win. Eventually the sacrifice proves sound and Black's K side passed pawns win a B and soon after the game.

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

| Alekhine Tartakower and Turover White | Alekhine Tartakower and Cukierman Black | Alekhine Tartakower and Turover White | Alekhine Tartakower and Cukierman Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 20 QR-K | P-R5 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 21 K-R | Q-B5 |
| 3 P-B4 | P-K4(a) | 22 P-Kt4 | RxKt |
| 4 P-Q3 | P-Q3 | 23 PxP | PxP |
| 5 Kt-B3 | P-B4 | 24 R-QKt | P-Kt3 |
| 6 P-KKt3 (b) | B-K2 | 25 P-QR4 | K-B3 |
| 7 B-Kt2 | PxP | 26 P-R5 | P-KKt4 |
| 8 PxP | B-Kt5 | 27 R-R | P-Kt5 |
| 9 P-KR3 | B-R4 | 28 KR-Q(d) | R-Q(e) |
| 10 Castles | Kt-B3 | 29 Q-K3 | PxP |
| 11 P-KKt4 | B-B2 | 30 B-B(f) | Q-Kt5 |
| 12 P-Kt3 | P-KR4 | 31 P-B3 | Q-Kt6 |
| 13 P-Kt5 | Kt-R2 | 32 R-R2 | R-KKt |
| 14 Kt-Q5 | KtxP(c) | 33 Q-B2 | KtxP |
| 15 KtxKt | BxKt | 34 QxQ | PxQ |
| 16 BxB | Qx B | 35 B-Kt2 | PxBch |
| 17 Kt-B7ch | K-Q2 | 36 KxP | Kt-R5ch |
| 18 KtxR | B-K3 | 37 K-Kt | BxP |
| 19 Q-Q3 | Kt-Q5 | Resigns | |

(a) Black must stop P-Q4, when White's BP is strongly posted. The game now has adopted a stonewall formation in which neither side has much scope. For the time being, at least, Black's problems of development are easier.

(b) White doesn't seem to have much of a game. PxP, Kt-Kt5, hoping for P-B4 with prospects of an open game, seem worth considering.

(c) Had White properly evaluated this sacrifice of the exchange, it might have been prevented with P-KR4, when Kt-B and Kt3 are strong. As it is, the sacrifice is practically compelled, for if 14 . . . R-B; 15 KtxB, QxKt; 16 Kt-R4 is threatening.

(d) If 28 PxKKtP, P-R6; 29 QxP (BxP, Kt-B6), BxKtP; 30 Q-R2 or R7, Q-B3! might follow.

(e) Threatening Kt-B6!

(f) 30 BxP forces Black to win the ending, but after 30 . . . QxQ; 31 PxQ, BxB; 32 PxKt, BPxP, White would have to struggle for a draw.

Readers will be interested to compare this game with Kashdan-Tartakower and Pirc-Alekhine, Bled, 1931, previously published in this column. Here two of the leaders in annual championship tournament of the Marshall Chess Club show that they have been following current masters' variations. In all three games Black sacrifices a P for positional advantage. Since Black is successful in each case, perhaps we may conclude that the sacrifice is sound. We feel that White's play, however, can be improved. 5 Q-R4ch seems to hold the P, but Pirc-Alekhine, noted above, shows Black's potentialities though between players of equal caliber perhaps he would not fare so well.

**QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED**

| Tholfsen White | Bernstein Black | Tholfsen White | Bernstein Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 24 R-QB | P-Kt4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 25 B-B3 | Kt-B4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-QB4 | 26 KtxKt | KxKt |
| 4 PxQP | BPxP | 27 B-Q4 | P-QR4 |
| 5 QxP | Kt-QB3 | 28 P-Kt4ch | K-Kt3 |
| 6 Q-Q | PxP | 29 P-B3 | R-K |
| 7 QxP | B-K3 | 30 K-B2 | P-R4 |
| 8 QxQch | RxQ | 31 PxPch | KxP |
| 9 B-Kt5 | P-B3 | 32 K-Kt3 | P-B4 |
| 10 B-Q2 | Kt-Kt5 | 33 P-B4 | R-K5 |
| 11 K-Q | Kt-KR3 | 34 K-B2 | PxP |
| 12 P-KR3 | B-QB4 | 35 KR-K | R-Q7ch |
| 13 P-K3 | P-KKt4 | 36 K-Kt | P-B6 |
| 14 Kt-K4 | B-K2 | 37 RxB | PxR |
| 15 B-Kt5ch | K-B2 | 38 R-KB | R-Kt7ch |
| 16 P-R3 | Kt-Q6 | 39 K-R | R-Kt6 |
| 17 BxKt | RxB | 40 K-R2 | R-Kt7ch |
| 18 Kt-KB3 | KR-Q | 41 K-R | R-Kt6 |
| 19 Kt-Kt3 | K-Kt3 | 42 K-R2 | P-B5 |
| 20 K-K | B-Q3 | 43 P-QR4 | R-Kt7ch |
| 21 Kt-K2 | B-K4 | 44 K-R | PxP |
| 22 KKt-Q4 | BxKt | 45 RxP | R-Q7 |
| 23 KtxB | B-B6 | Resigns | |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*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

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AGENTS WANTED to sell food product; a wonderful opportunity for whole or part-time workers; a good repeat business of your own; agent purchases goods outright and sells at profit. CHARLES E. DAVIS, 281 Union Street, Newton Centre, Mass.

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SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

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SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

## Children Picture Dash of Wild Horses In Notes on Their Music Impressions

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In the cases of the exhibit room, cases that have held rare first editions, books printed by Caxton himself and crumbling original letters of the great, lie today shaggy looseleaf notebooks of children, filled with pictures, sometimes illustrated by the youthful author with paintings and drawings.

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**Callow Brothers**
*STATIONERS* *PRINTERS*
*OFFICE SUPPLIES*
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Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

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Mrs. McKINNON, Prop.
HAIRDRESSING
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
Marcel 60c, Shampoo 50c
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*Better Coal with Better Service*
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*MERCHANT TAILOR*
Established 43 Years
Suits $30.00 and up
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THE GRAY GABLES TEA ROOMS
*LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER*
Open Sunday Dinner only. Attractive surroundings for special receptions, luncheons or bridge parties.
OPEN CHRISTMAS DAY
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*Foxes in all shades*
Storage and Repairs on Fur Coats
Order Your Fur Coat Now
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*CHRISTMAS*
ALLAN GRAHAM & CO.
*Snappy Men's Wear*
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You'll Enjoy Shopping at Simpson's

A Store where fashion is specialized . . . the costume and all its accessories . . . treasures from the world's markets.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON LIMITED MONTREAL

*COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL*
The ELIAS ROGERS Company Limited
CAN. CEMENT BLDG.

*For Promptness, Service and Economy use*
**Burnett**
LIMITED
CLEANERS and DYERS
Wil. 2121 805 Chatham St. Montreal

*FLOWERS*
Fresh supply of cut flowers daily.
Careful attention to each order.
Prompt delivery.
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# Local Classified Advertising

## Other Than United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.*

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CHANNEL ISLANDS
GUERNSEY
*For Sunshine*
Home Comforts, near Excellent Golf Links
Terms 2½ Guineas
MRS. ROSS, Sohier Villa, Vale, Guernsey

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**Albany Hotel**
LANCASTER GATE
LONDON, W. 2, ENG.
Telephone Paddington 7636
Central Heating in Public Rooms. Electric Lift. Constant Hot Water. Night Portef. Baggage Room. Terms from 3½ guineas per week. No extras.

*"The Hotel That Guests Re-Visit"*

AT 17 Courtfield Gdns., London, S. W. 5 (Gloucester Rd. Station)—Guest House recommended for homely comfort & good food; BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast & dinner from 8/6 per day, weekly terms; other meals optional. Frobisher 4953.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL, Chatelupe Road—Moderate; bed-sitting rooms from 2½ guineas; good catering; opposite Christian Science church. Phone 625.

BOURNEMOUTH. Phone 886
"WIMBLEDON HALL," DERBY ROAD
THE "IDEAL HOME" for THE WINTER
Only 8 minutes' walk from new church & sea; modern equipment, every convenience, hot & cold running water; reduced rates for winter & spring; readers of this paper welcomed. S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH, Sandykeld Hall, Manor Road—Pleasantly situated in own grounds, near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot & cold running water & gas fires in all rooms; garage; central heating; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns.; tariff.

BOURNEMOUTH, 2 Branksome Wood Road—Comfortable board-residence from 47/6 weekly; also private rooms; south aspect, overlooking pleasure gardens; central, near square & golf links

BOURNEMOUTH, SOMERSET HOUSE HOTEL, DURLEY CHINE RD.—Close sea; tennis, beautiful gardens; south aspect; bedrooms gas fires; tariff. Props., Mr. & Mrs. G. Taylor.

BOURNEMOUTH, Tower House, West Cliff Gardens—Pension & private rooms; south aspect; sea views; bedroom gas fires, billiards; write tariff. Props. MR. & MRS. C. S. LAW.

BOURNEMOUTH, Crag Hall Pension—Finest position; terms inclusive. Illustrated tariff from ROBERTON KIME, Proprietor. Cable: "Cragged," Bournemouth. Phone No. 269.

BOURNEMOUTH, "Benhilton," Carysfort Rd.—Select board residence, south bedrooms, separate tables, every comfort; near Christian Science church; winter terms 35/-.

BOURNEMOUTH (nr.) Burnbrae Guest House—Near buses & golf links; garage; special winter terms. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

BOURNEMOUTH, QUORN HALL, Richmond Gardens (Private Hotel)—Secluded garden, tennis; central; excellent cuisine; hot & cold water, gas & electric fires; personal supervision. MR. & MRS NORMAN TAYLOR. Tel. 1980.

BOURNEMOUTH, "The Croft," Kerley Road, West Cliff—Board residence, moderate terms; every home comfort. MRS. J. W. VALE Phone 2117.

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX—Guest house, home comforts; near sea and buses. MRS. E. M. BOUGHTON. 58 Sackville Gardens, Hove. Tel. Hove 3812.

DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN—Masonic boarding house, facing sea; clean, comfortable; terms moderate; open all year. MRS. SHIMMIN.

EASTBOURNE—Superior guest house; quiet, comfortable, good cuisine; tennis lawns; close Christian Science church, Devonshire Park, sea, golf links; special winter terms. Proprietor, Severn House, 33 Jevington Gardens.

EASTBOURNE, Sandhurst Private Hotel, Grand Parade—Ideal position, facing sea; hot & cold water in all bedrooms, also gas or electric fires, central heating. Tel. 797. Winter terms from 2½ gns.

EASTBOURNE—Ellesmere Private Hotel, Wilmington Square (West); overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; gas fires in bedrooms; winter terms from £2.12.6. Phone 1463. Props. S. STEVENS.

HINDHEAD, Punchbowl Inn (Temperance)—Warm & cosy; reduced winter terms; bracing; cooking and service excellent; vegetarians catered for.

ILKLEY, TARN HOUSE
Adjoining Moors; superior board residence; guests received from 9/- a day. Tel. 167.

KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL
*Under New Management*
4 & 6 Treborlir Rd., S. W. 5, London
Near Earls Court Station
Inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week, 10/6 a day
Tel. (Office) Frobisher 2564
(Visitors) Frobisher 2563

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel
73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY. Phone 5239

LONDON, 34 Southwick Street, W. 2. Tel. 2364 Paddington; Grams "HEMMITED London"—Room, breakfast, bath 6/- one night, 11/- 2 nights, 35/- week; hot & cold basins all rooms; dinner 2/6 (optional); 1 penny bus from Selfridges.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Of table, very comfort, bridge; constant hot water; single from 45/- double 4 gns. Resident proprietor.

LONDON, LURGAN HOTEL, 113/115 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S. W. 7; centrally situated; en pension from 2½ gns.; inspection invited; write for tariff.

LONDON, PRINCES COURT HOTEL, 40 Princes Square, Hyde Park, W. 2.—Old established, every comfort, moderate terms. Park 3490.

LONDON—This time, THE ABBOTSFORD HOTEL, Russell Square; it's so central; bed, breakfast & bath from 8/6; weekly from £3.13.6.

LYME REGIS. The Bay Hotel
Radiator & hot & cold running water in bedroom. ECONOMY TERMS 3½ gns.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, The Regent—Private residential hotel; superior board residence; electric lighting, central heating; large garden. 55, 57 & 59 Osborne Road, Jesmond. Telephone Jesmond 906.

#### ENGLAND

**SIMLA COURT**
PERFECTLY situated, well furnished hotel, 5 minutes' walk from Christian Science church and Kensington Gardens, accessible to all parts; hot and cold running water and gas fires in bedrooms, central heating, excellent and liberal table. 12/- per day; 3 to 5 gns. per week.
14 DAWSON PLACE, LONDON, W. 2
Park 2478

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; very central; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone 3863

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Hotel—Central heating, gas fires, highly recommended for quiet, restful holiday; near Christian Science churches. Telephone 300011.

SOUTHPORT—CLIFTON HOTEL
Promenade; garage 20 cars; central heating; ideally situated. Telegrams "Marine." Tel. 4141.

SOUTHPORT, Dunrowan Private Hotel—Quiet, comfortable home; special winter terms. Tariff PROUDFOOT. Tel. 2737.

WARMTH! COMFORT!
GOOD CUISINE!
All these can be had at a moderate cost at the
**Royal Court Hotel**
SLOANE SQUARE, LONDON, S. W. 1
FULL SOUTH
120 rooms with hot & cold water, central heating & phone. 2 lifts.
Single from 8s. With Private bath from 4s. Double from 15s. With Private bath from 21s.
FRENCH RESTAURANT
Special reduced Tariff for Week-ends & Residence.
*Adjacent to Christian Science church.*
Personal supervision of Mr. A. Wild, late General Manager Continental and Mena House Hotels, Cairo and Baur au Lac, Zurich.

WARWICKSHIRE
REST, COMFORT, PEACE in gloriously situated country mansion; ideal winter home, well heated, blazing log fires; 30 bedrooms; 4 miles Stratford-on-Avon; special winter terms, 3 to 4 gns. Mr. & Mrs. GRAVES, Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

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FRANCE, Paris Vicinity—Excellent accommodation found in well-appointed house edge of St.-Cloud Park; paying guests taken and separate part of house available for family desiring to remain long period; facilities, education, sports. MME. ANTOINE, 10 rue des Dames-Marie, Serres Ville d'Avray (S.-&-O).

PARIS—Elegant private home shared with those desiring harmonious atmosphere; with or without splendid cuisine; transportation facilities. BARONNE M. de ROPP 27 Avenue de Lamballe. Paris 16ème.

PARIS—Charming rooms, garden, modern comfort, piano, excellent cuisine; suitable young girls; French and German taught and spoken. SOMOFF, 34 rue Chardon-Lagache. Tel. Auteuil 71-91.

PARIS VICINITY—12 minutes train; modern, comfortable, French pension; moderate terms; tennis, billiards; boating lake; garage. MADAME MULLER, 4 Bd. d'Enghien, Enghien (S.-&-O).

PARIS SUBURBS, Mesdames MEYER, 6 rue Fontaine, Asnières—Comfortable paying guests, students' home; garden; garage; demi-pension $14 weekly.

PARIS, Mademoiselle SCHERER, 132 Boulevard Montparnasse, has accommodation for one lady, with or without pension; every comfort.

PARIS, Pension Champ-de-Mars, 116 rue St.-Dominique, 7ème.—A home in Paris; every comfort; moderate terms.

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BERLIN—Pension Klein, Bayreuther Str. 2, near Zoo and Wittenbergplatz. Tel. B 4, Bavaria 1543. Bed and breakfast RM 3.-.

#### ITALY

HOTEL d'ITALIE - ROME
*"The up-to-date family hotel you are looking for"*
PEGLI, Hotel Villa Igea—Best position, quiet, every comfort; home-like hotel; pension terms from 30 lire; garden, garage.

#### NORWAY

OSLO
HOTEL WESTMINSTER
Karl Johans gate 45
Pleasant, comfortable rooms, centrally located, reasonable prices. Dining room service. Telephone 15064.

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FITZROY HOTEL
Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
First-Class Tourist & Family Hotel; moderate tariff; hot & cold water in all bedrooms; 2 minutes from Christian Science church; telegrams "Fitzotel" Glasgow. Phone Douglas 332.

#### SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE
The British & American Hotel
Avenue des Alpes—Avenue d'Evian
First-Class Family Hotel near centre of town. View over the lake. Baths & running water. Quiet position.
H. Stierlin, *Managing Proprietor*

*LAUSANNE*
Hotel Pension Clarence
11 Rue Beau-Sejour. Tel. 29516
Pleasant Home, close to Ecole Vinet
Hot and cold running water.
Excellent cuisine
MME. JACCARD, Proprietor

*LAUSANNE*
PENSION "MON PORT"
GROTTE 6
First class family house Good home cooking
Melle. R. Perret

MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND
HOTEL EUROPE
Comfortable Family Hotel
*Moderate terms.* J. Bettschen

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EDINBURGH—Quiet, comfortable guest house; excellent cooking; from 3 guineas per week. 51 Mardale Crescent. Phone 54129.

LEEDS, 69 Victoria Road, Headingley—MRS. OGDEN TAYLOR receives paying guests in her refined home; abundant hot water. Phone 51860.

TORQUAY, "Farnborough," Castle Road—Board residence, home comforts; most suitable for winter residence; personal supervision; tariff on application. Phone 3178 Proprietors, F. & A. COX.

#### BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SWITZERLAND
LAKE GENEVA
EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES
RELIABLE HOME—Ideal for Children
Loving and Efficient Supervision
Languages—Music—Sports
(Christian Scientists preferred)
Prospectus—MRS. HILL, Castel Rivaz, Territet-Montreux, (Lake Geneva), or apply Suite 1107, 130 W. 42, New York City.

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SHEFFIELD—Experienced care and attention; large house; beautifully situated; quietness, comfort, peace. MRS. SKELTON, 3, Whitworth Rd., Ranmoor, Sheffield.

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TRY Graham 44, Liverpool Road, Birkdale, for all classes of cakes & pastries; pies a speciality. Tel. 66434.

#### HOUSES TO LET

COMFORTABLE house, 9 furnished apartments, from now for short or long periods; south east coast of Scotland; fans & moderate. Apply "I," c/o local agent, 31 Ann St., Edinburgh.

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EXPERIENCED TRAVELLER, expert in foods but good organizing and executive abilities in any direction, requires position. Box M-581, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY, experienced in giving special care & attention, day or night, seeks post with Christian Scientist preferred; good references. Box M-696, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2

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## Local Classified

### Other Than United States and Canada

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FOREIGN STAMPS
Ask for approval sheets. H. WATKINS, 60, Leicester Rd., East Finchley, London, N. 2.

#### TAILORS

AT SAVILE ROW
We build you a hand-made suit for 3 Gns. Pay us a visit, we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us as reasonable prices.
ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
21A. SAVILE ROW, LONDON, W. 1
Regent 2467

## ENGLAND

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#### CHESTER

FRANCIS & SONS
15-17 ST. MICHAELS ROW, CHESTER
The Columbia Records Co. have recently produced two new records from The Christian Science Hymnal:
"O Lord, I Would Delight in Thee"
"In Heavenly Love Abiding"
"The Heavens Declare the Glory"
"God Is My Strong Salvation"
Sung by Mr. G. PARKER, 10", 2/6
These are now included in our stock.
Telephone 637

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P. RUSCOE
*Specialist in Corsets & Corselets*
HOSIERY & GLOVE ESTABLISHMENT
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING
USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
53 PRINCES STREET

### DERBYSHIRE

#### DERBY

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS
Limited
FHW
*FOOTWEAR FOR ALL*
10/12 ST. PETER'S STREET

### DERBYSHIRE

#### DERBY (Continued)

High Class Groceries and Provisions can be obtained from
G. AUSTIN & CO.
4, 5 and 6, Market Place, Derby
Established 1796

*ALWAYS USE*
"VICTORY"
Self-Raising Flour
Mixed fresh daily. Quite different from ordinary self-raising flour.
PORTER, CURZON ST., DERBY
*Also* London Rd. and Pear Tree Road

### DURHAM

#### DARLINGTON

SAXONE
*British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes*
23 HIGH ROW

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*Better Print at—*
ROBERT KELLY LTD.
THE PRINTERS
GATESHEAD, CO DURHAM

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*Home Furnishers & Bedding Manufacturers*
Smart and Useful Gifts
Fireside Chairs, Lampshades and Mirrors
10 & 12a, Peel Street, Accrington

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FISH *and* FRUIT DEALER
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*Orders delivered daily*

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*Exclusive Milliners*
MODERATE CHARGES
BANK STREET, ACCRINGTON

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*Dresses, Blouses, Knitwear*
DISTINCTIVE DRESS DETAILS
Neckwear Flowers Hosiery
*CHRISTMAS GIFTS*
York House, 23 Blackburn Road

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*MEAT PURVEYOR*
*MILD HOME-CURED BACON*
*PLAIN or SMOKED*
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Orders promptly attended to

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*General Drapers*
"OLD BLEACH" LINENS for CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Church Street, Accrington

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*Aquatite Waterproofs*
MDLLE. FLORENCE
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SAXONE
*British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes*
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Also at St. Annes

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*HATS OF DISTINCTION*
*Day & Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear*
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Phone: Wavertree 139

MILLINERY
GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
25 BASNETT STREET Royal 2134
Liverpool HOSIERY KNITWEAR

GITTINS
ANTIQUES
FINE FURNITURE
DECORATIONS
2, 3 and 4 Slater St., Bold St.

SAXONE
*British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes*
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DECORATOR—ELECTRICIAN
PLUMBER—JOINER
JOHNSON
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Tel. Waterloo 667 Est. 1870

HENSHAW BROS.
58 Russell St. Tele. Royal 2290
*PLUMBERS DECORATORS*

SPEIRS & GLEDSDALE Ltd.
PRINTERS
18 CABLE STREET, LIVERPOOL
Telephone BANK 4397

Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
*Shirts and Collars a Speciality*
Ladies' Tweed Coats Cleaned 2/9
SMITHDOWN ROAD
Tel.: Wavertree 568

REED AND SON
*Invite Connoisseurs and Collectors to inspect their stock of OLD ENGLISH SILVER. Bric-a-brac, quaint things, jewelry, etc.*
6 and 8 MOUNT PLEASANT
(Close by Midland Adelphi Hotel)
LIVERPOOL

*FOR QUALITY TRY*
E. Myerscough & Sons
BUTCHERS
11 Liverpool Rd. & 95 Victoria Rd., Crosby
Phone Crosby 563

### LANCASHIRE

#### LIVERPOOL (Continued)

GEORGE HENRY LEE
AND COMPANY LIMITED
*Where Christmas Is Christmas*
Liverpool's Lowest Prices
Quality considered

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FIRST FOR FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNITURE, AND FURNISHINGS
Owen Owen Ltd
CLAYTON SQUARE, LIVERPOOL

English and Foreign Booksellers
Departments for Stationery, Fountain Pens, Arts and Crafts, School Requisites, Kindergarten occupations, plasticine.
Catalogues on application.
Enquiries carefully answered.
Philip Son and Nephew
20 CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

J. COLLINSON & CO.
34-36 BOLD ST. Phone Royal 2618
*Ladies' & Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear*
SLIPPERS make an acceptable CHRISTMAS GIFT

Choice Flowers for every occasion. Sent anywhere, anytime
Cooper's
*Members of Florist Delivery Association*

J. FARADAY & SONS Ltd.
*The Ladies' Shop*
Specialists in Gloves, Corsets, Hosiery, Underwear, etc.,
4 BOLD STREET

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ADAM HUNTER
61, THE SQUARE
Also at 17, Garden Street, St. Annes-on-Sea. For gifts in Leather Goods, Ladies' Handbags, Note Cases and Novelties of all kinds. British Cut Glass and Brass Ware. Toys and Jigsaw Puzzles. Stationery and Books. Fountain Pens and Inks. Calendars and Christmas Cards, Letts and Collins Diaries. Playing and Patience Cards in all new designs.

J. COLLINSON & CO.
53 The Square, St. Annes-on-the-Sea
*For Ladies' & Gentlemen's Exclusive*
FOOTWEAR
Tel. 528 St. Annes
*Agents for Cantilever Shoes*

T. A. INGHAM & SON
*HIGH CLASS GROCERS*
Try our own boiled ham.
All orders receive prompt attention.
14 ST. ALBANS ROAD
ST ANNES-ON-THE-SEA Phone 556

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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY Ltd.)
SALE
in
*ALL DEPARTMENTS*
Commencing January 4th
(for three weeks

LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

THE NEW FORD—a roomy, comfortable car with a £500 look and even better performance.

QUICKS

CHESTER ROAD, OLD TRAFFORD, M/CR
Phone: Trafford Park 1976
City Depot: Peter Street, City 0006 and 7972

Fine Leather Goods for Gifts and Prizes

A splendid variety from 1/- to 21/-

REDFERNS'
of Market St., No. 75, Manchester

ÆTERNA FOOTWEAR
*Ask for a Fitting Demonstration of This New Shoe*
Finley & Baber
15/17 ST. ANN STREET
Our ordinary Shoes from 29/6

Robinson's
The Confectioners
Branches: Burnage, Didsbury, Bramhall, Cheadle, Withington, West Point, Levenshulme, Stockport, Kingsway.

FOR UP-TO-DATE EVENING WEAR
RICKARDS
*Distinctive Outfitters to Men*
20 Old Millgate, Manchester

ELECTRICAL POWER & LIGHTING INSTALLATIONS
Write, Phone or Call.
H. H. KING & CO.
726 STOCKPORT ROAD
LONGSIGHT, MANCHESTER
*ALSO MOTOR CAR BATTERY SPECIALISTS*

Herbert Harrison Ltd.
incorporating
RAEPER & PLOWMAN
*Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors*
Correctly Cut Clothes combined with superior workmanship.
78 MOSLEY ST., MANCHESTER
(Opposite the Art Gallery)

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Limited
FHW *FOOTWEAR FOR ALL*
Stafford House, 19/21 Whittle Street
233 Oxford Road
574 Oldham Road, Newton Heath

JOHN SMITH & CO.
(Ardwick) Ltd.
Coal Merchants & Factors
Head Office: 128 Higher Ardwick, Manchester
Telephone: 2524 Ardwick
Branch Offices: Didsbury & Fallowfield
Established 70 years
Truck loads to country stations

SAXONE
*British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes*
34 KING ST. 54 MARKET ST.

Authorised Gas & Water Fitters
Property Repairers
T. & W. A. HANDLEY
M. Inst. P.; R. P.
146 Stockport Road, Levenshulme
Tel. Rusholme 1424
*Paints Distempers Hardware, etc.*

"K" Shoe Specialist
CHARLES CORDEY
21 OLD MILLGATE, MANCHESTER
Telephone City 9837
*ASK FOR PRICE LIST*

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JAYS
FURNISHING STORES
BAILLIE ST., ROCHDALE
GOOD FURNITURE at REASONABLE PRICES

Rochdale's Leading Florist
E. APPLEBY
4 & 6 CHEETHAM ST.
ROCHDALE
Flowers from the Nurseries daily
Tel. 3816

*House Coal Industrial Coal*
Peter Onmerod Ltd.
Wardleworth Tidings Rochdale
Phone 2830—8443
*Coke Nuts Smokeless Fuels*

SOUTHPORT

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*British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes*
221 & 223 LORD STREET

SOUTHPORT LAUNDRY Ltd.
SUSSEX ROAD, SOUTHPORT, LANCS.
Phone 3885
*3 FAMILY SERVICES*
*RAPID RELIABLE*

*Books—the Ideal Christmas Gift*
C. K. BROADHURST & Co.
6 MARKET ST., SOUTHPORT Tel. 2064
The bookshop of quality and note.
Orders receive prompt attention.

Telephone 4368 Established 1823
121 & 123 LORD STREET
CARNELL BROS.
Family Grocers, Bread Bakers. Provision Merchants, Christmas selection of Stilton Cheese, York Hams, Crystallised Fruits, Assortment of Choicest Biscuits.

LANCASHIRE

SOUTHPORT (Continued)

BROADBENTS
at CHAPEL ST., SOUTHPORT
*The store where the spirit of Christmas prevails*

CHARLES R. COOKES
(E. E. COOKE)
Christmas Cards, Calendars
Stationery and Fancy Goods
HESKETH PARK, SOUTHPORT

J. COLLINSON & CO.
461-463 Lord Street 'Phone 3618
*For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive*
FOOTWEAR
*(Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES)*

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Bainbridge & Co., Ltd.
Market St. Grainger St. Bigg Market
Newcastle-on-Tyne
*Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitters*
*Fabrics and General Drapery*
*Boots and Shoes Leather Goods*
*Saddlery*
*Furniture and Furnishings*
*Carpets and Linoleums*
*Glass and China*
*Grocery and Provisions*
*Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hairdressing*
*A high-class service at moderate prices.*
Cafe, Restaurant and Tea Rooms
Telegrams, "Bainbridge" Newcastle-on-Tyne
Tel. 25,000 Tel. Night Calls 25902

C. H. BROWN Ltd.
Newcastle-on-Tyne Heaton & Jesmond
JARROW & WHITLEY BAY
Grocers, Provision Merchants, News Agents, Stationers, Confectioners & Fruiterers.
Orders solicited and delivered to all parts.

SAXONE
*British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes*
7 & 9 GRAINGER STREET

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

NOTTINGHAM

SAXONE
*British Made Shoes of Comfort also Sorosis Shoes*
26 LONG ROW

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

GERTRUDE WOOD
*Milliner & Gown Specialist*
31 BRADFORD RD., SHIPLEY
Smart & Exclusive Models

H. ILLINGWORTH
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# DAILY FEATURES

## All Nature

### Snow Bunting
*(Plectrophanes nivalis)*

**Where:** Arctic regions, decreasing in numbers south to Massachusetts and northern United States generally, and to the Orkney Islands, Scottish Highlands, Russia and Siberia.

**Distinguishing features:** Conspicuously black and white in color with head and rump yellow-brown in winter, bill typically finchlike and feet of the perching type. Color markings vary greatly, no two seem to be alike; the male is seldom seen in full plumage south of the arctic circle.

The snow bunting or "bad weather birds" as northern European peoples often describe them, wend their way southward from the polar regions only during severe winters. No matter how cold the day or how blinding the blizzard that sends all other creatures to shelter, the stout little snow buntings will flit merrily about chasing each other, chirping away and pouring forth song like true nomads of the storm. The harder the storm the more fun they seem to have and no doubt the bitterest New England winter seems luxuriously mild to them.

Though they are rare birds south of the Canadian border, when seen they are to be found in flocks of hundreds, often gathering on bright, cold days with the redpolls and shore larks to feed on seeds of various wild plants, aquatic varieties, weeds for the most part, and also upon small shellfish. During their stay south they become quite fat and have been known to visit barns and outbuildings where they seek out the chaff of hay and comb the barn floor for stray seed kernels.

Not only do they inhabit Greenland, but the tremendous cold of even bleak Spitsbergen seems not to bother them. It is a wonder what they find to eat in these northern climes!

Breeding occurs on the arctic plains where in April they fashion a nest of grass followed by a center of feathers and finally lined with the down of the arctic fox. It is a rather tiny affair, fashioned in the tundra moss. Four to seven eggs are laid, amber in color and heavily spotted or dabbed with brown.

The bunting is a member of the finch family.

## In Lighter Vein

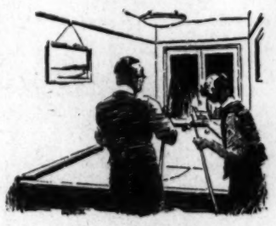
### Not Much Doing

"Our business, madam," said the ranger to the city vacationist, "is to go about, day after day, looking for forest fires."

"And I suppose you find a great many."

"No; just one or two a season."

"Mercy! I should think you'd get terribly discouraged."—*Boston Transcript.*



Passing Show

**Guest:** "How on earth do we get around the table?"

**Host:** "We don't have to. We go outside and come in through the greenhouse."

### Gifted

"So Joe was the life of the party?"

"Yeah. He was the only one who could talk louder than the radio."—*Life.*

## A Word a Day

### *Vapid*

Pronounced *vap'-id*, with vowels short.

This word is derived directly from the Latin *vapidus*, "flat, spoiled," allied to *vappa*, the name applied to a beverage which had lost its effervescence and was insipid.

We use the word to describe that which is dull, lifeless, spiritless; to that which has no trace of power or force.

Example: "His conduct was vapid and unanimated."

*Notes and Queries*

**Bestial**—"Having the qualities of a beast; sensual, degradedly carnal." Pronounced *bes'-chal*, with *e* as in *get*, *a* as in *account*.

**Ferocity**—*Fe-ros'-i-ty*, with *e* as in *descend*, *o* as in *odd*, *i* as in *it*, *y* as as in *fancy*.

**A priori**—Applied to a process of deducing effects from known causes. Pronounced preferably with all vowels long except the first *i*, which is short, *a pri-o'-ri* (secondary stress on the *a*).

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.*

## A Quotation for Today

*THERE will be no worrying when fully trusting.*—ANON.

## Brevities

**Florida Times-Union:** If some men speeded as fast at the office as they do trying to get there, more work would be accomplished.

**Good Hardware:** A number of sections of the United States are now accepting eggs as currency. Doubtful currency, however, is not being tested by banging on the counter.

**Los Angeles Times:** An expert is a man who can explain why he is wrong in such a way that it seems like he was right after all.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

## Big Business Has a Heart

(Editorial in Pittsburgh Press)

Pittsburgh, Penna.

THE Carnegie Steel Company, we are told, will keep 5000 men at work from now to Jan. 1, in the Edgar Thomson mills, although the company has no orders for the steel which will be made.

The purpose is to provide Christmas pay rolls, Christmas cheer and if possible a lift to business. The cost will be $560,000.

This is a fine example of "big business" change of heart since the last generation, of mind and heart working wisely together.

We feel that other large companies might very well follow suit, if financially able. We hope the Carnegie Company sells its steel, but whether it does or not, the money spent will mean returns in good will both within and without the plant.

## What They Say

**A Good Soldier**

"Banish the entire liquor industry from the United States; close every saloon, every brewery; suppress drinking by severe punishment to the drinker, and, if necessary, death to the seller, or maker, or both, as traitors, and the nation will suddenly find itself amazed at its efficiency and startled at the increase in its labor supply. I shall not go slow on prohibition, for I know what is the greatest foe to my men, greater even than the bullets of the enemy."—*General Pershing* (1917).

**We Can Do Better**

"There is no human accomplishment that cannot be improved upon—even your own."—*Joseph P. Day.*

**A Peace Epigram**

"We must fortify justice and not justify force."—*Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister of Italy.*

## The Children's Corner

### *The G. O. G. Club Opens a Little Shop*

MANY times last summer, when the seven girls of the G. O. G. Club (Garden of Girls) were staying with Miss Joyce at Spring Hill, they had played at "keeping store." And now, during the month of December, they were really and truly keeping store, and having great fun with it, too. It happened this way.

In the part of the big crowded city where they lived were many narrow streets and alleyways. Sometimes stray cats and dogs were lost in these places and grew frightened and thin from having no home or proper food. The children often felt sorry for them. One day a very dirty, hungry cat found its way into the little courtyard back of the house where Miss Joyce lived. It was too wild at first to come when she called, even for food, so she placed the food outside the kitchen door, and gradually it lost its fear and came inside. Miss Joyce and the seven little girls were very kind to it, but they could not keep it, so Miss Joyce telephoned to the Animal Rescue League, and those kind people came and took the cat away where it could be properly cared for. Then Miss Joyce told the girls all about the league of kind men and women who worked hard and spent much money helping stray animals or those ill-treated. She told them that it cost much money to do the work, and that all the money was given by people who loved animals.

That set the little girls to thinking, and how they did wish they had money to give! "Where there's a will, there's a way," said Miss Joyce. "We must find it." And finally they did.

They remembered all the jellies and jams they had helped Miss Joyce to make in the summer time. They thought about the good gingerbread and apple sauce they had learned to make. Then, too, quite recently, they had learned to make delicious nut candy and cookies from the black walnuts their fathers had surprised them with. Then Katherine, whose flower name was Pansy, said, "Why can't we make and sell things?" And Mildred, whose flower name was Rose, said, "I'll ask my father to let us sell them in his store." And she did.

Not only was Rose's father willing, but he helped them. He cleared off one end of his counter for their shop, and put a chair behind it. Then the girls spread out all their goodies and marked them with signs and prices. They made everything look as pretty as possible, and took turns sitting in the chair and waiting on customers. It all kept them very busy and took much work. They had many customers, for almost everybody who came into the store stopped at the pretty counter with the sunny little flower girl behind it, and bought some of the sweets.

All their spare time was given to the "shop" and the little cash-box grew heavier each day. They wanted to give their money for a Christmas gift, so that all the animals might have a happy Christmas.

By the time Christmas came they felt very rich. Miss Joyce reminded them, however, that they had some little bills to pay, for supplies and other costs. Even so, they had quite a sum on hand for the animals' Christmas. Sometime you shall learn what was done with it.

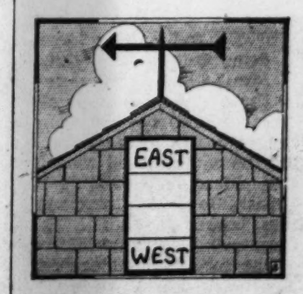
There's always a way to be helpful,
There's always a way to be gay.
There's always a Christmas gift to give—
Yes, always, every day.

So let us be sure to find the way—
The way to keep Christmas every day.

## The Adventures of Waddles

"OH, WADDLES!" I HEARD POLLY CRY, "I LONG TO SPREAD MY WINGS AND FLY."
SAID I, "WILL YOU COME BACK AGAIN IF I FREE YOU FROM CAGE OR CHAIN?"
POLL PROMISED, THEN WHEN READY SHE TOOK OFF O'ER MEADOW, WOOD AND SEA.
AND NOW THAT POLLY KEPT HER WORD SHE IS A FREE, UNFETTERED BIRD.

## East to West Puzzle




Sometimes the wind changes quite quickly. See how quickly you can change East to West by changing one letter at a time, and making proper words each time.

### *Key to Puzzle*

Answer to Letter "B" Puzzle.
Bees, Able, Baby, Crib.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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# EDITORIALS

## Japanese Politics and Gold

THE fall of the Wakatsuki Cabinet was precipitated by Kenzo Adachi, Minister of the Interior, whose power over the Minseito Party, the party then in office, is somewhat similar to the power once held over the Republican Party in the United States by Mark Hanna. At the height of the Manchurian crisis, Mr. Adachi took it upon himself, like Mr. Lloyd George in war-time Britain, to try to transform the Government in which he was serving in a subordinate capacity into a coalition. His effort, unlike Mr. Lloyd George's, failed, whereupon Mr. Adachi, forestalling his own resignation, produced a situation within the Minseito which undermined the Government and left it no option but to hand in its resignation.

In any case, however, the days of the Minseito Cabinet would have been numbered. The cause that will occur most readily is its handling of the Manchurian crisis, particularly in the field of diplomacy. A much more forthright policy has been demanded by a high-strung public, and the Foreign Minister, Baron Kijuro Shidehara, never popular with the politicians, has been the object of repeated attacks.

The last occurred after the interview that Henry L. Stimson, the American Secretary of State, gave to the press two weeks ago, when the fate of Chinchow hung in the balance. Mr. Stimson was reported to have repeated assurances he had received from Japan's Foreign Minister that Chinchow would not be taken. Immediately a hue and cry started up in Japan against Baron Shidehara for "giving away military secrets," and though the incident was later explained satisfactorily in Washington, it did not calm the troubled political waters in Japan.

More important, if less obvious, as a cause of the Minseito's overthrow is the rapid drain of gold out of Japan. About 40 per cent of her entire stock of the yellow metal has left the country in the last three months. Some of the withdrawals have been due to losses that Japanese business has sustained by the cessation of the China trade, some have been due to the low prices received for silk, which is Japan's great export to the United States. In the absence of enough exports, gold had to be sent out in payment for necessary imports. But mainly the gold has flowed out in balances that apprehensive Japanese have been sending to the United States for safe keeping.

These losses are especially embarrassing to the Minseito, which is dominated by the banking class, because Japan returned to the gold standard under its auspices, the action being taken in January, 1930, when business was already on the decline. Finance Minister Junnosuke Inouye has since been criticized for "Japan's great mistake."

The Seiyukai Party in Japan is supported mainly by the industrial and landowning classes. Perhaps the fall of the Minseito will now persuade them to accept the overtures that they rejected when offered by Mr. Adachi and help to form a coalition Government on Great Britain's model. There was some talk of a kind of Fascist Government under military leadership filling the void. With the present rise of the military element in Japan, this seemed not impossible, though such is the discipline the Japanese usually impose upon themselves in their domestic affairs that the reins of power doubtless will remain in sober hands.

The new Government is a tribute to the growing strength of the party system in Japan. Instead of the military dictatorship which was freely forecast, the minority party—the Seiyukai—has formed a Government, undoubtedly as the result of the influence of Prince Saionji, last of the elder statesmen of Japan, who is an ardent constitutionalist. Presumably the new Government will gain strength in the Diet from Minseito disorganization. Its first act, as becomes a government whose ties are with industry, has been to clamp an embargo on gold exports, thereby adding the fifteenth to the growing roster of nations that have left the gold standard.

## Let the People Hear

IS THE radio to be the means of restoring democracy to something like its original form? That, no doubt, is the possibility seen by those who have urged that debates in Congress should be broadcast throughout the United States by means of wireless. And it is for the same reason that it is now suggested that microphones should be installed in the British House of Commons and the proceedings broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation on a special wavelength.

One former minister has gone so far as to say that if this were done "we should soon have the majority of the electorate in effect attending important debates."

It is hardly possible to overestimate the importance of developing means of extending the range of speech. There was a short period in the world's history in which democracy came near to achieving its early ideal—in the small city-states of ancient Greece. In Athens every free citizen was his own Member of Parliament. He presumably attended debates and took part in the decisions of the Assembly.

The representative system of a modern nation-state is not in itself an adequate substitute for the presence of all the citizens. It would have served but poorly the purposes of democracy if another instrument had not been called in to its aid. Without the press, which circulates reports of proceedings in Congress or in Parliament throughout the land, a deliberative assembly would be no more than a secret junta, representation would be a farce, and the nation would be ignorant of what was said and done in its name. A nation becomes a democracy in proportion as it is fully cognizant of all that is done in its name, and is thus enabled to influence action.

Every improvement of the means by which a nation becomes informed, articulate and self-determining is a forward step for democracy. The press, telegraphy and swift transport have been playing their part, and if there is anything to be gained by a fuller and better use of wireless the opportunity assuredly should not be missed. The only way to make certain the public would not listen to political debates if they were broadcast is to broadcast them.

But would the public refuse to listen? Do not thousands congregate to hear the voice of some statesman who has hitherto been but a name to them? The vividness of the human voice, the drama of debate have their own unequaled effect. And the knowledge that a great unseen audience was hanging on his words might stimulate an orator to greater efforts.

The radio would not in any way supersede the press. On the contrary, it would prove to be its ally, awakening the human interest which would send the public the next day with greater eagerness to read the whole story and learn the background of the event.

A great problem before every civilized nation, and before civilization as a whole, is to provide ceaseless intercommunication between the millions of persons separated from one another by thousands of miles. The means are at hand, and it remains to make the fullest use of them.

## For a Flexible Currency

SINCE Britain went off the gold standard, several countries, including Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Japan, Australia and Portugal, have followed her example. Meanwhile, the Federation of British Industries, which is not given to proposing economic rashnesses, has suggested that Britain should institute an imperial currency of a deliberately managed kind, which the other nations of the world might in time come to adopt.

This suggestion, while not likely to be adopted at present, has been received with more favor than would have been accorded it a few years ago. The objection to a managed currency always has been the fear that the power to vary at will the amount of purchasing power available might be too great a responsibility for human wisdom and an invitation to human cupidity. Confidence in gold has been based largely on the feeling that its supply, depending on natural causes very little under the control of man, could not be artificially tampered with. But the events of the last few months have somewhat shaken this confidence. Gold, and the credit built upon it, may not be a "managed" currency, but it certainly can be a mismanaged one. Men have always sought after a currency system that should work automatically. But many people are beginning to feel that such a currency does not exist.

Under these circumstances, the federation's suggestion, and its possibly wider implications, seem worthy of attention. The prime requirement of a currency system is that it should insure a reasonable stability of prices. Otherwise the world's economic structure becomes disorganized, as it is disorganized today.

In theory, at least, it is maintained that this stability could be achieved if the banks were to vary the amount of available purchasing power inversely to the rise and fall of a general index figure of prices. This would require much closer coöperation between the central banks of the leading nations than has ever been known hitherto. But this does not necessarily render the plan unfeasible. It might well be discussed at an international conference on the world's currency problems.

## When Mary Had a Little Lamb

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go.

THIS and its accompanying verses may not have been literature, but the joy they have brought to childhood through several generations has given them fadeless fame.

Now the lamb gambols out of the nursery book and into the news because, a story from England declares, its owner, Mary, has just passed on at her home in Worthing, England. According to this account, Mary was Mrs. Mary Hughes, and the lamb's name was Billy. John Thomas, Mary's father, bred sheep at Ty Issa, in Vale Llangollen, North Wales. Mary sometimes had half a dozen orphan lambs, which followed her about as pets.

Came the day when one of the lambs, Billy, followed Mary to the village school, and so upset decorum that the teacher expelled him.

So runs the story out of Wales. It is complete even to the name of the teacher. But from the town of Sterling, Mass., comes another story which makes another Mary, Mary E. Sawyer, and another lamb the originals of the poem. And this version also is remarkably complete. Possibly both Marys had lambs and both took them to school. But both could hardly be the heroine of the poem. Here enters the question of authorship.

The Welsh version has it that "Miss Sarah Josepha Buel, later Mrs. Horatio Hale," heard about the occurrence while visiting at Ty Issa, and put it into verse. The American version is that a young man named John Roulstone heard about it while visiting at Sterling, and put it into a verse—of twelve lines. So far as printed records are known, the poem was first printed in 1828 in a Boston periodical called Juvenile Miscellany, and was republished in 1830 as "Mary's Lamb" in "Poems for Our Children," by Sarah Josepha Hale. It then had twenty-four lines, the second twelve gently moralizing on kindness to animals. It has been assumed by critics that the first twelve lines were spread by word of mouth, and that Mrs. Hale, later editor of Godey's Lady's Book, completed and popularized the poem.

Against this must stand Mrs. Hale's statement that she wrote the whole rhyme and the fact that Mary Sawyer did not see the poem in print until some thirty years after John Roulstone wrote a jingle about her lamb. There remains the question, Who was Mary? The Welsh Mary seems barred by the fact that the poem was printed before she was born. A possible explanation of her belief that she was the original is that an American visitor at Ty Issa might have repeated the poem to fit the event when the Welsh lamb went to school and that the repetition was mistaken for original composition.

But perhaps such dry matters are only for the historian. The world little cares who was the little lamb's Mary; the important Mary is the one who forever has a little lamb which follows her, not only to school but into the ever-renewing land of enchanted childhood.

## The Tenth Bag of Beans

SINCE 1920 American agriculture has struggled with the problem of what to do with its surplus production. Export outlets have been shrinking and the foreign market has become more and more unsatisfactory.

It was Adam Smith who said that if ten bags of beans are offered for sale when only nine are needed, the tenth bag will have to be sold at a discount sufficient to attract an unwilling buyer, and the price of that tenth bag will determine the price of the other nine.

That has been the farmer's difficulty. The export surplus of his principal crops has had to be sold on the world market, and that market has fixed the price of his entire production. Hence the statement by Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, United States Secretary of Agriculture, in his annual report that readjustment of world markets to provide outlets for surplus farm goods is essential to rural prosperity in America.

Against this situation the tariff, notwithstanding Mr. Hyde's rather forced espousal of it, has been virtually powerless to help. The farmer has had to sell at world prices and buy at a higher level in a protected domestic market. The exchange value of his products is greatly diminished as compared with their prewar value, and therein lies the farm problem about which so much has been said and written during the last ten years.

The export debenture was proposed as a means of paying an indirect premium on exports, at the expense of Treasury revenue, in order that a higher price level might be maintained at home. The equalization fee had a similar purpose in view, but the loss on exports was to be paid from an excise tax on the entire crop benefited instead of from the Federal Treasury. It is doubtful if either of these plans could succeed at the present time in face of high foreign tariffs and antidumping laws.

The stabilization corporation sections of the Agricultural Marketing Act had a similar purpose in view, but experience under those provisions has not been satisfactory. Advice to farmers by the Federal Farm Board to restrict production voluntarily has not produced the hoped-for results, nor is it likely to. No farmer can afford to restrict production unless he can be assured that enough others will do likewise to reduce the total volume of that crop. That assurance cannot be given as long as restriction is voluntary. Add to that the variations in yield due to weather, and the difficulty of controlling production is apparent.

If the surplus problem is to be solved, it appears that a new method will have to be found. One of the most promising suggestions is that the surplus above domestic requirements be directed into some noncompetitive channel, and the loss, if any, charged back to the producers.

So far as food and feed crops are concerned, the export surplus amounts to between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 bushels of grain, and another 100,000,000 bushels in the form of pork products. A limited amount of that surplus can perhaps continue to be exported at a profit. The balance might well be made into industrial alcohol, to be returned to the farmers themselves for use as motor fuel. It is estimated that the feed value of the residue would pay the cost of distilling, and that the value of the alcohol as motor fuel might amount to perhaps 25 cents a bushel for the grain so used.

There are doubtless other noncompetitive uses that might be found for surplus farm products. At any rate, there is offered an interesting field for research, and it may well be that along this line the answer to the farm surplus problem ultimately will be found.

## Editorial Notes

A wise loser, it is well known, can learn a good deal from his conqueror. But apparently there is one Member of Parliament who believes that the converse is equally true. Mr. G. S. H. Watt, who defeated Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith at Keighley in the recent elections, has now become one of his pupils at the London School of Economics.

Of course, it is not even remotely suspected that Ignace Paderewski, at his concert in Philadelphia for the benefit of the unemployed, will play on their behalf "All I Want Is Sympathy."

Half of the world's tin production, it is said, is consumed in the United States, and by the appearance of some roadsides in summer the figure seems to be conservative.

Speaking of well-dressed nations—180,000,000 bottles of mayonnaise were used in the United States last year.

Apparently more people nowadays wish to drive their own motorboat than paddle their own canoe.

## Reparation Realities

By H. B. ELLISTON

I

PRIOR to every reparation conference the economists warn us that the industrial and financial development of the whole world will be largely influenced by its outcome. The warning is being repeated during the present discussions at Basel. It is certainly valid. A new deal satisfactory to both sides would do more to turn the current of world business upward than any other factor. Ask any Wall Street operator what is keeping markets depressed and in nine cases out of ten he will answer "Germany." On this occasion I would go further and say that the industrial, financial, and political development of the whole world will be largely influenced by the action of the experts at Basel and the statesmen who will pass upon their report.

The new attack on reparations is the third since 1921. In that year the history of reparations proper started. Previously there had been a general scramble to take what was worth taking out of Germany—a scramble, however, in which the United States took no part—but the seizures, sequestrations and whatnot did not proceed under the name of reparations. In 1921, the Reparation Commission tackled the job bequeathed to it by the Treaty of Versailles of assessing the allied war costs that the Germans were called upon to pay. They reached the astronomical sum of $33,000,000,000, or twice the entire debt of the United States. The bill was handed to Germany on the point of an ultimatum. It was all very absurd, but at a time when an English leader could talk about "squeezing Germany until the pips squeaked," obviously there was little room for common sense, let alone magnanimity.

Germany paid only $250,000,000 of this amount and then gave up the struggle. France entered the Ruhr, and, though collecting nothing, precipitated a situation that invited the interest of the United States. America became the honest, though unofficial, broker of reparations. Gen. Charles G. Dawes went to Europe with Owen D. Young and a miniature army of experts to "enthrone common sense," as he put it. The first expert revision of reparations called after him certainly justified his aim. Accepted in 1924, it functioned smoothly and harmoniously for four years.

The Dawes plan left the Reparation Commission's figure severely alone. France, very nervous about the innovation of expert examination of German capacity to pay, would not brook any settlement that pretended to be final. So the experts, instead of approaching the 1921 mountain, ignored it, and outlined a little side excursion of their own. By this method they hoped to give the world a breathing spell in which it could cool off its war temper and allow Germany to recuperate. The excursion took the form of a brand new annuity table—without any time limit! Beginning the fifth year, 1928-29, it placed the Germans under obligation to pay about $600,000,000 a year, seemingly forever, but inferentially until the advent of a more propitious time for removing the 1921 mountain and setting up a more scalable one.

Four years of the Dawes plan brought a remarkable change over Germany. Money the world over flocked to participate in German reconstruction. It was attracted partly by the high rates of interest, partly by the attitude of German statesmen, notably Gustav Stresemann, who led his country into a new political partnership with the world on the basis of willingness to fulfill the Treaty of Versailles. The scramble of money to enter Germany between 1924 and 1928 was just as wild as the pre-1921 scramble to get money out. More than one rueful banker has admitted to me that in those palmy days a German borrower could get accommodation in Wall Street where a domestic borrower couldn't. The interest offered by the Germans put banking discretion in blinkers.

Up till the end of the fourth Dawes year, August 31, 1928, Germany had paid $1,250,000,000 in reparations under the Dawes plan. In those four years it had also absorbed $1,500,000,000 in foreign loans, mostly from the United States. The correspondence was sufficiently remarkable to give rise to the often-repeated statement that foreign loans paid reparations, the money coming into one pocket and going out of the other. The connection was by no means so direct as this. Foreign capital entered the body economic of Germany, and enriched it in geometrical progression, so that only part of the enrichment came out again in the form of reparations, by far the greater part staying inside Germany. According to the best German authorities, the increment to German capital between 1924 and 1928 totaled three or four times the amount consigned to the creditors in reparations.

But the 1921 mountain still appeared on the horizon, forebodingly in the way of reparation certainty. The side excursion could not last forever. In 1928, Germany asked the creditors where she stood. The creditors undertook to tell her, in concert with Germany herself, the immediate task of evaluating German capacity to pay being intrusted to a new expert committee headed by Owen D. Young. The Young plan overcame the 1921 mountain by replacing it. Instead of $33,000,000,000 the total amount of reparations was fixed at $9,000,000,000. The annuities also fell short of the annuities under the Dawes plan. Instead of $600,000,000, the "standard" Dawes annuity, the average Young annuity was $475,000,000.

But the Young plan never got a chance to function properly. By the time it came into operation, in 1930, the business depression had overtaken the world, being expressed chiefly in a precipitous drop in world prices. Prices continued to fall until in the middle of 1931 Germany had to produce 30 per cent more goods in order to earn the money values fixed by the Young committee. What seemed tolerable on June 7, 1929, when Mr. Young and his coadjutors finished their labors, was thus intolerable two years later, when President Hoover, recognizing the difficulty, initiated the one-year moratorium for war debts and reparations, which expires next July.

[Mr. Elliston will continue his discussion of reparations in the Monitor of Dec. 17]

## Notes From Paris

**Rush For Rockers** — WHEN the International Colonial Exposition closed its doors, the contents of the American exhibit, a reproduction of George Washington's home at Mount Vernon, had to be disposed of. The American Library here bought the twelve rocking-chairs which were a feature of this exhibit, and which are a great rarity in Europe, where the homely rocker is practically unknown. But the possible creak of rocking-chairs in a library offered a problem. When the chairs arrived it was seen that they were not appropriate to their new surroundings. The library authorities were rather perplexed, but not for long. A hint that rocking-chairs could be obtained in France brought literally an avalanche of American inquirers, who eagerly purchased the lot.

**Annual Ski Purchase** — Monsieur Chaix, president of the Touring Club de France, recently announced that the sum of 10,000 francs, or $400, had been spent in the purchase of skis. Each year the touring club spends a similar amount for the same purpose. The skis thus purchased are distributed throughout the mountainous regions of France for the use of children, teachers, postmen, and customs officers. Those intended for the children are given to the village school-teachers, who distribute them among their pupils. The skis are lent to the children, and do not become their property.

**Versatile Champions** — Like many other champions, Jules Ladoumègue, who recently broke the world record for a mile which was held by the Finn, Nurmi, does not confine his activities to one branch of sport only. He recently made his début as three-quarter wing in a Rugby match at Lyons. He also likes cycling, skating, swimming and tennis. He once tried another sport, boxing. But after a few minutes' practice he decided to abandon it. When another champion, the boxer Georges Carpentier, was asked what he wanted most, he answered that he would like to "regain his amateur status, in order to be able to become a Rugby international." His ambition was to play for France against England at Twickenham.

**Improving A Port** — The first stone of the new jetty which is to be built in the harbor of La Rochelle-Pallice was laid a few weeks ago. As long ago as 1897 it was realized that if this port was to retain its importance and its traffic, something would have to be done to enlarge it. But it was not until last year that a definite proposition was put forward. This entails the construction of a jetty 300 meters—328 yards—long and 60 meters wide, about half a nautical mile out of La Rochelle, running from north to south. This construction will be connected with the mainland by a viaduct 1120 meters long, accommodating a railway track, a road and two pathways. The two lower floors of the building which is to be constructed on the jetty will be used for storing goods, while the rest will accommodate passengers, postal services, and customs and railway officials. The approximate cost of this construction is 160,000,000 francs, or $6,400,000.

**Would Honor Edison** — If the city of Paris wishes to pay special tribute to the memory of some great man or woman, it proceeds to "debaptize" one of its streets, and to give it the name of this person. In this way the city already has an Avenue du Président Wilson, an Avenue George V and a Place Clemenceau. Now Thomas A. Edison seems destined to be honored in this way. M. Prade, a municipal councilor, has asked the Paris Municipal Council to give a street the name of the great American inventor.

**Popular Authors** — Books, in a general way, have been very much in the public eye lately. The appointment of M. Gabriel Henriot as head of the Municipal Libraries in Paris, in succession to M. Jean Royère, and inquiries conducted by various Paris newspapers have been largely responsible for this. The newspapers' inquiries have revealed that, in the public libraries, Alexandre Dumas is the author most frequently asked for. Emile Zola comes next and is followed by Balzac, George Sand and Jules Verne. The most popular modern novelists are Anatole France, Pierre Loti, Paul Burget and Gyp.

## *Letters to The Christian Science Monitor*

*Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

### Puncturing the Balloon of Nationalism

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Armistice Day speeches said almost nothing about the most fundamental point of all, namely, that there can be no world security till nationalism has been deflated.

This deflation seems more nearly possible today than heretofore, and the time is ripe to urge it frankly. The large part that an exaggerated nationalism has played in the present stalling of the world's economic machinery is now so evident that the sufferers, however jingoistic they may have been in the past, are at last somewhat disposed to listen to facts and reason.

The dogma, so widely and devoutly believed in today, that no nation can honorably tolerate limitations on its sovereignty, is a peculiarly malignant and provocative survival of ancient tribalism, offering only disaster to the closely knit civilization of our times.

The boastful assumption of unique excellence and unquestionable righteousness for one's own nation, as commonly fostered by schools, the press, and the politicians of nearly all countries, makes peace precarious.

In the presence of these facts, thoughtful and courageous persons in every nation should lead a direct attack on that inflated nationalism which the twentieth century has inherited. A deflated nationalism would not, of course, solve all our international problems immediately, but it is an indispensable preliminary to their solution.

HENRY W. LAWRENCE.

New London, Conn.

### Protesting Wet Misrepresentation

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The war mothers are not for light wines and beer. Stories which were recently carried by one of the press associations have been said to convey the meaning that the American War Mothers would sympathetically follow the action of the American Legion in its convention at Detroit, when it asked for light wines and beer, and for a referendum on prohibition. This report was formally repudiated by the convention of the American War Mothers, 600 strong, at Long Beach, Calif.

Mrs. H. H. McCluer of Kansas City, former president of the organization, explained that she had been misquoted by a newspaper man, and said, "Personally, I have always been a strong advocate of law and order, and I would like to see greater enforcement of the prohibition law."

The convention voted to demand a retraction from the press association which had broadcast the statement, and passed the following resolution: "Resolved: That the American War Mothers' biennial assembly is on record as pledged to the support of the Constitution of the United States and its amendments, regretting the publicity given us as favoring light wines and beer."

Columbus, Ohio — MRS. LUCY I. CAMDEN.